





## No Comment by Rightists

## PLO Declares a Cease-Fire 'Unconditionally' in Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 21 (UPI).—The Palestine Liberation Organization today announced a unilateral and unconditional cease-fire along Lebanon's southern border with Israel, where Palestinian guerrillas have been fighting Israeli-backed Lebanese rightist militiamen.

The announcement by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's top deputy, Abu Iyad, followed talks with Lebanese and Syrian military officials on a Syrian peace plan for Lebanon.

Mr. Iyad said that the cease-fire was "unconditional, unilateral, without any preconditions. We hope the other side will reciprocate." He did not, however, say when the cease-fire would take effect. There were no immediate situation reports from the southern battle areas, where fierce artillery and machine-gun clashes occurred before dawn, according to local residents.

Rightist party leaders did not comment on Mr. Iyad's announcement. Political sources said

that Lebanese Army commander Victor Khoury was expected to brief the rightist chiefs tomorrow on the details of the Palestinian cease-fire move.

Mr. Iyad made his announcement a day after Camille Chamoun, the former Lebanese president who heads the rightist Lebanese Front coalition, said that he expected "troop withdrawals to begin immediately" on the basis of agreement-in-principle by all parties on the Syrian peace plan.

But Mr. Chamoun cautioned that it would take "a week or so" to judge the results of the peace initiative.

The Syrian plan reportedly calls for a pullback of all troops from the border region and for the Lebanese Army to patrol the resulting demilitarized zone.

Later talks involving the Palestinians were intended to thrash out important parts of the plan, including the details of a provision for partial disarmament of the Palestinian refugee camps around Lebanon's major cities.

Also to be settled was the timetable for implementation of the various stages of the Syrian plan.

The PLO leadership, including Mr. Iyad, met after his return from the afternoon talks in the Bekaa Valley town of Shtaura, 25 miles east of the capital.

Reports from joint Lebanese-rightist and Palestinian positions in the south earlier had said that fierce clashes with the Israeli-backed rightists had tapered off shortly after dawn today.

## More Emigrants Return to Italy Than Go Abroad

ROME, July 21 (UPI).—The government statistics institute released figures today showing that more Italian emigrants returned to Italy than left last year.

It was the fourth consecutive year that the number of returnees exceeded emigrants, reversing a century-long trend of Italy as a "land of emigration."

The phenomenon has been particularly accentuated in the south, generally considered the poorest region of the country, despite Italy's grave economic problems of recent years.

## Morocco Flies Troops To Help Mauritania

RABAT, July 21 (Reuters).—Morocco has sent 800 troops to the Mauritanian mining center of Zouerate, which has been attacked three times this year by Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas, an official source said here yesterday.

The source said the troops were flown to Zouerate as part of the 1977 defense agreement concluded by the two countries last May. A Mauritanian source said the soldiers arrived Monday and Tuesday in Hercules C-130 transport planes.

## Gesture Toward Residents of Border Villages

## Lebanese Children Find Relief From War in Israeli Day Camp

By Dial Torgerson

METULLA, Israel, July 21.—There was no artillery activity. So Mode was able to go to the day camp.

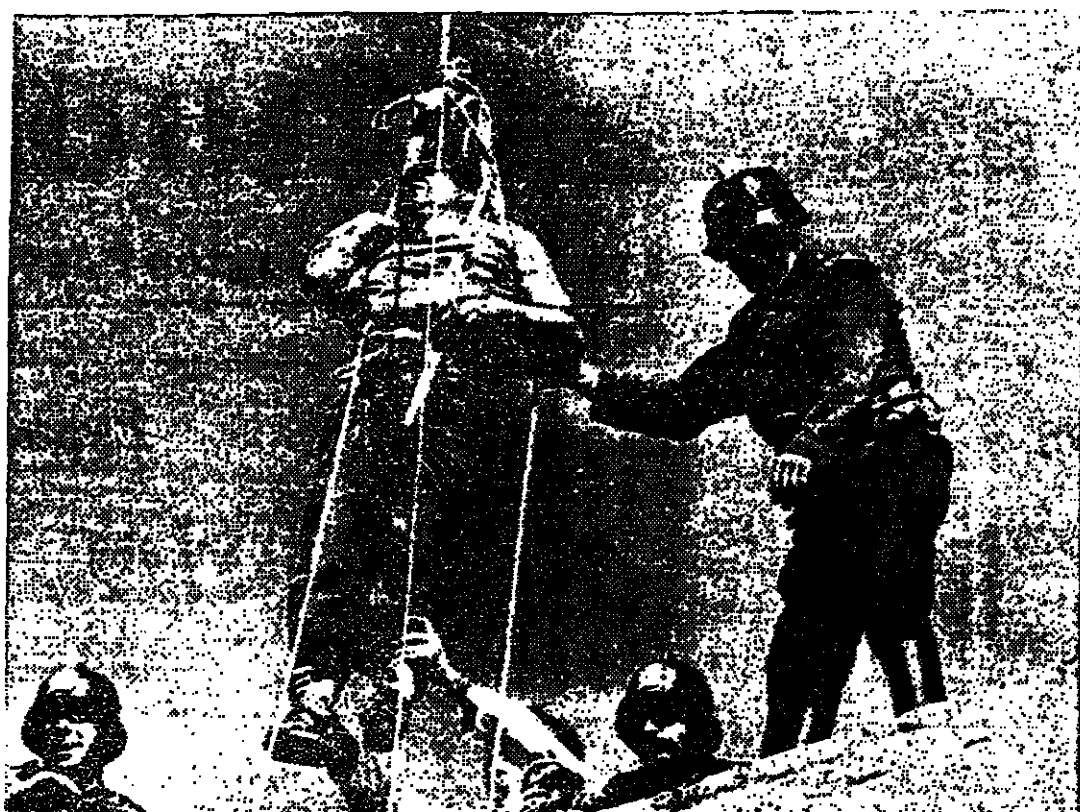
Mode, 12, is one of about 150 camp-age children who live in Kieia, in southern Lebanon, where the Lebanese civil war is still being fought.

She was one of 36 children between 7 and 12 years of age who made their way by truck from Kieia to the frontier gate that the Israelis call the "good fence"

at Metulla, in northern Israel.

On arrival at the camp, they sat down with 60 Israeli children for cookies and fruit juice. It was the first day of camp for both the Israeli children and those from Kieia.

For Mode and her friends it was a half-hour trip into another world. Kieia, a village of about 1,000 inhabitants, mostly Christians, has been the target of mortars, rockets, artillery and occasional small-arms fire from leftist Moslem and Palestinian forces for the last two years.



HURT IN THE ATTACK—Spanish firemen use a rope and sling to lower an injured inmate from the roof of the Carabanchel jail following the attack by riot police.

## Sri Lanka Voters Go to Polls; Opposition Party Takes Lead

COLOMBO, July 21 (UPI).—Nearly 6 million voters went to the polls here today in national elections that could bring down Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

[Reuters reported that early returns indicated that the opposition party appeared to be headed for a landslide victory. It had won 12 of the first 14 seats declared, gaining more than half of these from Mrs. Bandaranaike's party.]

Thousands of Colombo residents went to country villages and towns where they are registered voters to cast ballots in Sri Lanka's first nationwide contest in seven years.

By the time the vote is counted tomorrow, more than 90 per cent of the country's 6.5 million eligible voters were expected to have cast ballots for candidates for the 167 parliamentary seats at stake. All campaigning was banned

yesterday under a law forbidding electioneering within 24 hours of the voting but Mrs. Bandaranaike's chief rival, opposition leader J.R. Jayewardene, 70, predicted that his party would win 80 to 100 seats "at a minimum."

Most political commentators have predicted victory for Mr. Jayewardene's United National party, a development that would take away from Mrs. Bandaranaike, 61, the premiership she has held since her Sri Lanka Freedom party and a leftist coalition swept the UNP out in 1970.

Mrs. Bandaranaike by all accounts was worried not only about the chances of retaining a parliamentary majority but also about holding on to her own seat. She and members of her immediate family worked up to Tuesday's midnight campaign deadline, trying to save her Atanagalle constituency, 40 miles northwest of Colombo.

## Police Storm Madrid Jail, Ending Riot

(Continued from Page 1)

conditions under the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Aided by two helicopters dropping smoke canisters and by firemen putting 60-foot-long ladders against the prison walls, the policemen made their first assault on the Madrid penitentiary at noon.

But they were driven back time and again by a hail of bricks, tiles, pieces of cement and other missiles. Prisoners made slings from strips of clothing and belts and hurled them wrapped around rubber bullets and pieces of metal.

The notes asked for help against what the prisoners called a "massacre" by police.

"They are dynamiting their way onto the terraces," a note said. "There are 800 lives in danger. Advice: International Red Cross, SOS."

Other notes said that many prisoners were badly injured and that all were suffering from lack of water, food and medicine.

Soon after the notes were received, police drove reporters from the smoke-shrouded building, some of them at gunpoint. An area more than a mile in diameter was cordoned off.

Battling in 38-degree centigrade (97-degree Fahrenheit) heat, policemen used dynamite to gain entrance to the building and its terraces and roofs, where most of the screaming prisoners were holding out.

A dynamite charge placed against a prison wall failed to blast a hole big enough for police to invade building. Police finally gained access to the terraces by using ladders under cover of a barrage of rubber bullets.

Moving from wing to wing, police used explosives to break open doors and remove barricades.

## Smoke Flares

As police started their assault, some of the prisoners on the terraces threw burning smoke flares back at police.

"Amnesty, amnesty," they shouted. "We'd rather die than give up."

There was violence at Carabanchel Prison yesterday, too. Sixteen inmates were injured as police evacuated 400 prisoners who had refused to join the riot.

Today's assault was the result of government determination to remove the remaining 800 prisoners from the building and to distribute them among a number of provincial jails. According to government figures, nearly 31 million in damage was caused in Carabanchel Prison on the first three days of rioting, rendering the building "unusable."

They acted amid growing reports that the agreement may be more restrictive and anti-communism than U.S. officials have suggested, and in fact may be the policy direction indicated by the President.

Noting that "numerous objections to the agreement have been received," Rep. Harold Johnson, D-Calif., chairman of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee, and Rep. Glenn Anderson, D-Calif., chairman of the Aviation subcommittee, said that a 30-day postponement would allow Congress to explore the matter in detail and "in an unemotional manner without causing injury to U.S. or British interests."

The agreement, reached in London just before a June 21 deadline, is scheduled for formal signing Saturday in Bermuda.

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## On New Rhodesia Attitude

## S. African, Smith Hold Secret Talk

By Robin Wright

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 21 (WP).—South African Foreign Minister P.W. Botha made a secret trip to Salisbury yesterday to hold talks with Prime Minister Ian Smith on the new Rhodesian initiative announced earlier this week.

Rhodesian officials have not yet acknowledged the trip; in fact they vigorously denied first reports of it. It is widely believed that Mr. Botha may have made the trip at least partially on behalf of the British and U.S. governments, which are now seeking ways to settle the troubled southern African territory's 12-year-old constitutional crisis and five-year-old war.

In a national address Monday, Mr. Smith indicated that he was rejecting the British-U.S. proposal which called for immediate implementation of a one-man, one-vote policy as too radical. He said that the terms for implementation of majority rule deviated from the original terms discussed several months ago with British Foreign Secretary David Owen, and that he was now looking at alternative, internal means of settling the crisis.

Mr. Smith's speech reportedly surprised the British and U.S. governments. They and South Africa have apparently been left in the dark about the implications of the announcement in respect to Western settlement efforts.

Mr. Botha may have come to determine the status of the secret talks and also to make it clear to Mr. Smith that the South Africans do not want Rhodesia to reject the British-U.S. effort.

South Africa has significant leverage over Rhodesia since it serves as that landlocked country's only link with the outside world and as its main trading partner. South African pressure has already played a significant role in getting the defiant white-minority government to discuss a transfer to majority rule.

Two Basic Disputes There have been growing indications here that the govern-



R.F. Botha

ment was not prepared to accept the British-U.S. proposals because of two basic disputes:

• The proposals called for an

immediate one-man, one-vote. Mr. Smith has made clear that he wants a gradual franchise based on a combination of property and education requirements. This would in fact leave the 270,000 whites a strong position.

• The proposals called for preferential treatment of native guerrillas in the army forces after the end of the war. Mr. Smith is adamant that current army personnel must remain in control.

A four-member British team, headed by British ex-John Graham and U.S. Ambassador to Zambia Stephen Low, held two rounds of talks in Salisbury. Each time they have countered strong opposition.

Government officials here said that the proposals offer guarantees for whites and thus unacceptable. On Mr. Smith said that it was that the British believed they are dealing with a divided white Rhodesia and that have us on the run."

## Bishop Rejects Rhodesia Vote Asks 'Speedy' Majority Rule

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 21 (AP).—Rhodesian nationalist leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa today dismissed scheduled elections as "irrelevant" and ruled out any negotiated internal settlement unless it was a direct surrender of power by the whites to the blacks.

But he warned in a statement that "time for an orderly solution to the country's problems is almost all gone."

Speaking of almost five years of war by guerrillas of civil black nationalist movements, the United Methodist Church bishop declared: "We seek to bring to an end the current bitter conflict... We mean to bring to an end the national state of fear and insecurity and the all-pervading foul air of suspicion and hostility between the races."

Without saying how he achieve such aims, Bishop Muzorewa, president of the African National Council, claimed his organization was "reviewing an ending exactly who is real and who is not in the process" before taking a "conclusively and decisively."

"Genuine settlement" is target, the bishop said, ending that it must lead to a "speedy attainment of majority rule through the exercise of democratic principle of one vote."

Bishop Muzorewa declared was "totally opposed" to a "timely" not achieved through one-man, one-vote principle. Prime Minister Ian Smith, in favor of a qualified franchise based on education, income, land ownership.

"I will not accept a settlement which leads to the imposition of a black-minority government or a government manned by the forces of external forces," he said.

The reference to "external forces" was clearly directed at the United States, according to the Patriotic Front, the guerrilla force of Joshua Nkomo Robert Mugabe.

Bishop Muzorewa accused the final referee of the Rhodesian dispute, of "dithering and wavering."

Claiming that British doing nothing to resolve the bishop declared that actions or lack of action has become almost irrelevant in the situation.

"The ANC leader claims Smith was seeking, in the end, to impose a government of the white people."

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## Egypt Claim Libyan Attack

(Continued from Page 1) safeguarding our western interests, the spokesman said.

Today's battle began at 10:30 a.m. with a barrage of artillery from the village of Mousa, 10 miles west of the border the Egyptian border to Salim, the spokesman said.

"This forced our troops to chase them to Mousa at further west, where more took place between the two forces," the spokesman said. "Our forces managed to destroy 12 soldiers of the 9th Armored Brigade and 10 soldiers."

"The Libyan Air Force attempted to bombard our positions but was shot down by our forces who shot down one of the raiding planes," the spokesman said.

He said that Egypt's warplanes into the fight order to protect our troops after the Libyan Force intervention.

The Egyptians suffer losses "apart from a number of soldiers who were wounded by our forces who destroyed a vehicle was destroyed," the spokesman said.

The action was the latest series of clashes which began July 12 along the border, although troops showed a maximum restraint in face of provocation and flagrant aggression."

The breach in Egyptian relations began four years ago with the failure of an attempt to merge the two countries into a single state, along Syria, in the Federation of Arab Republics, a loose alliance in 1971.

The breach has deepened with the two countries' mutual accusations and counter accusations. The Libyan leader, Muammar Qaddafi, has a long-standing feud with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. Mr. Sadat is a moderate and a "schizophrenic" man, and a "schizophrenic" man.

## Barre to Visit U.S.

PARIS, July 21 (Reuters).—French Prime Minister Raymond Barre will visit Washington in September for talks with President Carter and other U.S. leaders, officials here said today. The visit has been tentatively fixed for Sept. 15 and 16, they said.

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## Carter Is Urged To Delay Signing Of U.K. Air Pact

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI).—Two key House committee chairmen urged President Carter yesterday to delay the signing of the new agreement governing air service between the United States and Britain for 30 days to give Congress a chance to review the pact.

They acted amid growing reports that the agreement may be more restrictive and anti-communism than U.S. officials have suggested, and in fact may be the policy direction indicated by the President.

Noting that "numerous objections to the agreement have been received," Rep. Harold Johnson, D-Calif., chairman of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee, and Rep. Glenn Anderson, D-Calif., chairman of the Aviation subcommittee, said that a 30-day postponement would allow Congress to explore the matter in detail and "in an unemotional manner without causing injury to U.S. or British interests."

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## Million Women Use Drug

## S. Drug Industry Ordered to Warn of Estrogen Risks

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—The U.S. Food and Drug Administration ruled yesterday that millions of middle-aged women who take estrogen-containing drugs for a year or longer are repeatedly warned that they are multiplying the risk of cancer of the uterus 5 to 10 times.

## S. Expected to Pull Out of ILO Soon

By Murray Seeger

GENEVA, July 21.—The United States is expected to make a short-term withdrawal from the International Labor Organization, one of the oldest agencies dedicated to improving social and economic conditions throughout the world.

Political Forum  
The Carter administration early last year reiterated the position of the United States, which had been a member of the ILO since 1946, that the organization was not a part of the United States foreign policy.

November, 1975, Mr. Kissinger gave formal notice that the United States would leave the ILO unless the organization made what Washington considered vital reforms. The notice would take effect July 1, 1977.

Immediate impact would be the ILO budget by 25 per cent or nearly \$20 million. Although some U.S. government representatives see advantages in remaining in the ILO, they believe the United States now carry out its threat to leave the organization.

he problem is paying for an organization that does not reflect values and which does not support the values it professes for itself, a diplomatic credit.

the 1975 notice of withdrawal, Mr. Kissinger charged the ILO no longer fulfilled original intent to represent workers, management and government since, in a majority of member nations, there was no division of authority and delegations were simply government bodies or representatives of political parties.

(c) Los Angeles Times

The brochure rejects promotional claims, which manufacturers and others have made for more than a decade, that prolonged use of estrogen actually may prevent cancer and, in the process, keep users "feminine forever."

"You may have heard that taking estrogens for long periods (years) after the menopause will keep your skin soft and supple and keep you feeling young," the brochure says at one point. "There is no evidence that this is so, however, and such long-term treatment carries important risks."

Printing the Warning  
Manufacturers will print the brochures. Ayerst Laboratories, a division of American Home Products Corp., makes the most widely prescribed brand, Premarin.

Currently, the FDA estimates, 3 million women take the drugs for both menopausal and postmenopausal symptoms. About twice as many were taking them in December, 1975, when three separate teams of scientists reported that long-term estrogen intake increases the risk of cancer of the endometrium (lining of the uterus).

FDA commissioner Donald Kennedy said that the agency is "concerned that estrogens are used too frequently and for too long and our aim is that the information to be provided to patients will lead to better use of these drugs—including less pressure on physicians to prescribe them."

Last year, the FDA tightened the estrogen-prescribing instructions for physicians. The brochure, which will be published tomorrow in the Federal Register, says that estrogens have "important uses" but makes these key points:

• "Considerably more than half of all women undergoing the menopause have only mild symptoms or no symptoms at all and therefore do not need estrogens. Other women may need estrogens for a few months" while they adjust to the decline in estrogen levels naturally occurring in the body usually between ages 45 and 55.

• "Sometimes women experience nervous symptoms or depression during menopause. There is no evidence that estrogens are effective for such symptoms and they should not be used to treat them."

• "Because a postmenopausal estrogen user has 5 to 10 chances per 1,000 each year of getting endometrial cancer, compared with a non-user's one chance per 1,000, 'it is important to take estrogens only when you really need them.'"

• "The risk of this cancer is greater the longer estrogens are used and also seems to be greater when larger doses are taken. For this reason, it is important to take the lowest dose of estrogen that will control symptoms and to take it only as long as it is needed."

Carter to Act on Illegal Aliens

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—President Carter is preparing to ask Congress to grant amnesty from deportation to illegal aliens who prove residence in the United States since 1970 or earlier, an administration official said yesterday.

The amnesty measure, part of a legislative package intended to deal with illegal immigration, probably will be sent to Capitol Hill by the end of next week, the official said.

Mr. Carter said in April that "some element of amnesty will be mandatory" in dealing with the estimated 8 million illegal aliens now residing in the United States.

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United Press International.

TOP FORM—President Carter laughs approvingly as he watches his daughter, Amy, smash a volleyball during a White House picnic for members of Congress and their families. At the picnic, the President and his wife did a square dance, for the first time in 15 years, Mr. Carter said. He also reportedly kissed all the pretty women and hugged all the children.

## Carter Prods Soviet Union On SALT, Joint Peace Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

rights is aimed specifically at them or is an attack on their vital interests," he said.

"There are no hidden meanings in our commitment to human rights. It is the positive and sincere expression of our deepest beliefs as a people. It is addressed not to any particular people or areas of the world, but to all countries equally, including our own."

"And it is specifically not designed to heat up the arms race or bring back the Cold War."

"We are attempting to halt the threatening proliferation of nuclear weapons among the nations of the world."

"We have undertaken serious negotiations on arms limitations in the Indian Ocean."

"We have encouraged the Soviets to join us in signing the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which would ban the introduction of nuclear weapons into the southern part of the Western Hemisphere."

"We have begun regular consultations with Soviet leaders as co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference to promote peace in the Middle East."

"We and our allies are negotiating together with the Soviet Union and its allies to reduce the level of forces in Europe."

The 35-minute speech was the first time Mr. Carter has publicly set forth the goals of his foreign policy toward the Soviet Union.

Mr. Carter concentrated on the two major issues highlighting difficult U.S.-Soviet relations: SALT and human rights.

On strategic arms limitation, Mr. Carter said his recently ordered deployment of the plied Cruise nuclear-tipped missile resulted from U.S. concern at Soviet deployment of large new intercontinental missiles. He called for "steady progress toward our long-term goals of genuine reductions and strict limitations [of nuclear weapons], while maintaining the basic strategic balance" between the two powers.

He noted that "new developments in technology have created new concerns."

"The Soviets are worried about our Cruise missiles. We are concerned about the security of our deterrent."

"Our Cruise missiles are aimed at compensating for the growing threat to our deterrent capability represented by the buildup of Soviet strategic offensive weapons forces," he said.

"If these threats can be controlled, we are prepared to limit our own strategic programs."

Then he added pointedly: "But, if an agreement cannot be reached, there should be no doubt that the United States can and will do what it must to protect its security and insure the adequacy of its strategic posture."

As he has several times in recent weeks, Mr. Carter said his administration's emphasis on the principles of human rights was not aimed at the Soviet Union but applied to all nations, including the United States itself.

"Part of the Soviet leaders' current attitude may be due to their apparent—and incorrect—belief that our concern for human

## \$150,000 Deal to Escape Boycott

## U.S. Firm Pays to Get Off Arab List

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—In the first detailed report of its kind, the General Tire and Rubber Co. acknowledged that it bought its way off the Arab boycott list and explained how it was done, Newsday reported today.

In a report filed in court here this week, the Ohio company said it cost \$150,000, a business connection in Israel and 19 months of effort to get off the list. The list is used by Arab League nations to determine which companies should be barred from doing business in the Arab world because of ties to Israel.

The General Tire report was ordered last year by the Securities and Exchange Commission as part of a settlement of a civil suit involving the misuse of corporate funds, such as illegal payments to foreign officials and illegal corporate campaign contributions to U.S. politicians.

Buried in Report  
Buried in the report is the company's account of how it bought its way off the boycott list, a list that has been kept by Arab League nations as far back as 1948, two years before Israel became a state. By forcing companies that sought to do business in the Arab world to sever all ties with Israel, the Arabs hoped to drive it out of existence. While the makeup of the boycott list is constantly altered, it is believed that as many as 200 U.S. companies and their affiliates are currently on it.

Other U.S. companies acknowledged being approached about buying their way off the list but General Tire is the first to acknowledge taking that way out. One company that was approached, but refused to pay money to get off the list, was Bulova Watch Co. of New York, a company spokesman confirmed yesterday.

General Tire's business interests in Israel began in 1951 when it acquired an equity interest in an Israeli tire manufacturing company.

Effects Felt  
As early as 1953, General Tire began feeling the effects of the Arab boycott and, within a few years, the company's business in the Arab world had all but disappeared. In 1963, General Tire sold its interest in the Israeli firm but maintained a technical assistance agreement with the company.

He added that 60 per cent of all policemen are "treatable" in that they perform their duties well most of the time and that 35 per cent are "untreatable" men and women whose personalities are not suited to police work. "They are unable to learn about themselves or accept treatment that would allow them to function adequately as police officers," Dr. Shev said.

Under the Export Administration Act of 1969, it is illegal for a U.S. company to take part in restrictive trade practices or boycotts called by a foreign country against another foreign country friendly to the United States.

B.A. Plans to Boost U.S. Concorde Service  
LONDON, July 21 (UPI)—British Airways will increase its supersonic Concorde flights between London and Washington to six a week Aug. 21 because of growing passenger demand, an airline spokesman said yesterday.

British Airways currently flies Concorde between the two capitals four times a week. Air France operates a Washington-Paris Concorde service.

Inside the Chambers  
Inside the judge's chambers, the judge screamed at him and insisted that the coffee had been watered down, Mr. Zarcone said.

For the next year, Mr. Zarcone said, the courthouse employees boycotted his truck, eventually forcing him out of business.

On July 9 of last year, Mr. Perry was removed from the bench by the Appellate Division of State Supreme Court for having given false testimony about the incident to a state commission.

Pindling Victor in Bahamas Vote  
NASSAU, Bahamas, July 21 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Lynden Pindling won a landslide victory in the first general elections here since independence in 1973.

Unofficial results yesterday showed that Mr. Pindling's Progressive Liberal party had won 24 of the 38 seats in Parliament in yesterday's balloting. The Bahamian Democratic party won 3 seats, the Free National Movement 1, and the results of 10 races were still unknown.

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wanted to see him. He added that he had been ordered handcuffed.

At the trial, Mr. Perry said that he had berated Mr. Zarcone because "I was irritated by the quality of the coffee and I felt it was an injustice on all of the people who had to go to court that evening and buy the product."

Mr. Perry, who is now in private law practice, could not be reached for comment. His lawyer, Edward Hart, said no decision had been made about an appeal.

The incident that led to the verdict and Mr. Perry's dismissal from his \$40,990-a-year post occurred on April 30, 1975, in traffic court in Hauppauge, N.Y.

Terrible Coffee  
According to testimony, the sequence of events:

The judge sent James Windsor, a deputy sheriff, to buy two containers of coffee from Mr. Zarcone's truck, which was stationed outside the courthouse.

Ten minutes after the purchase, the deputy sheriff and two police officers in civilian clothes told Mr. Zarcone "to come to the judge's chambers to see about the coffee, because it was terrible."

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## Expert Brands 35% of Police 'Dangerous'

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21 (AP)—A psychiatrist who has screened and counseled thousands of police officers during the last 15 years said in an interview yesterday that 35 per cent of all policemen now on duty are "really dangerous."

Dr. Edward Shev said that interviews and consultations with about 6,700 police officers and applicants in California have convinced him that "natural cops constitute only 5 per cent of all police, men and women, who know intuitively how to handle both the work and pressures of being a cop."

He added that 60 per cent of all policemen are "treatable" in that they perform their duties well most of the time and that 35 per cent are "untreatable" men and women whose personalities are not suited to police work.

They are unable to learn about themselves or accept treatment that would allow them to function adequately as police officers," Dr. Shev said.

Under the Export Administration Act of 1969, it is illegal for a U.S. company to take part in restrictive trade practices or boycotts called by a foreign country against another foreign country friendly to the United States.

B.A. Plans to Boost U.S. Concorde Service  
LONDON, July 21 (UPI)—British Airways will increase its supersonic Concorde flights between London and Washington to six a week Aug. 21 because of growing passenger demand, an airline spokesman said yesterday.

British Airways currently flies Concorde between the two capitals four times a week. Air France operates a Washington-Paris Concorde service.

Inside the Chambers  
Inside the judge's chambers, the judge screamed at him and insisted that the coffee had been watered down, Mr. Zarcone said.

For the next year, Mr. Zarcone said, the courthouse employees boycotted his truck, eventually forcing him out of business.

On July 9 of last year, Mr. Perry was removed from the bench by the Appellate Division of State Supreme Court for having given false testimony about the incident to a state commission.

Pindling Victor in Bahamas Vote  
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## Coalition Likely to Win Confidence Vote

## Demirel Names Turkish Cabinet

ANKARA, July 21 (AP)—Premier Suleyman Demirel today announced a new three-party coalition government to replace that of outgoing caretaker Premier Bulent Ecevit.

The new government, accepted by President Fahri Koruturk, is assured of winning a vote of confidence in the 450-seat National Assembly, in which the coalition partners hold a majority of 228 seats, observers said.

Mr. Ecevit's Republican People's party won a plurality—214 seats—in the June 5 national elections but his attempt to form a one-party minority government fell 12 votes short in a confidence vote.

It opened the way for Mr.

Demirel, leader of the Justice party, to patch together an alliance with the pro-Moslem Salvation party and the ultra-rightist National Action party.

## Similar Coalition

Mr. Demirel's new government is similar to his conservative coalition that ruled Turkey for 36 months before the elections and ran into complex foreign, economic and internal problems.

Most political observers are convinced that Mr. Demirel's return to power with two of his former squabbling partners will delay the resolution of the Cyprus problem and the reopening of relations with Washington.

Two weeks of intense bargaining over cabinet portfolios and a coalition protocol demonstrated that Mr. Demirel's major partner, the National Salvation party, has not moderated its views as a result of heavy losses at the polls, which reduced its strength in the assembly from 48 to 24 seats.

Mr. Demirel was able to salvage his coalition by giving the Salvation party eight ministries—the same as in the previous government—including the Interior Ministry.

The other partner, the National Action party, received 11 Cabinet posts in accordance with its significant gains at the polls. It has increased its representation from 3 seats to 18.

The Salvation party leader, Nejmuddin Erbakan, and the Justice party chief, Alpaskan Turhan, each received a deputy premiership. The Justice party has 16 portfolios including the premiership.

[The head of Turkey's large labor union threatened a general strike if the coalition is not legislative endorsement, UPI reported from Ankara.]

[Hall Tunc, president of Turkish Labor Confederation said he would call a general strike should Mr. Demirel's government win a vote of confidence in parliament, scheduled within two weeks. More than 2.5 million in industry, construction, transportation service workers belong to confederations.]

## OECD Says World Travel, Spending Continue to Grow

PARIS, July 21 (UPI)—Despite inflation, unemployment and the sorry state of the world economy, people are still traveling and spending more during their travels than in past years.

An annual report on international tourism published today by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development said that last year was "a year of consolidation of international tourist gains gradually achieved over many years by OECD member countries."

The three countries whose tourism increased most last year were Greece, 32.7 per cent, Spain, 31.5 per cent, and Japan, 29.1 per cent. The countries whose tourism declined most were Sweden, 11.4 per cent, Italy, 10.2 per cent, and Spain, 9.8 per cent.

"The growth of number of foreign tourists at times averaged 3 per cent in 1976 for the European countries and Yugoslavia, center for the North American countries and 8 per cent for the Australasia-Japan group," the OECD said.

From the standpoint of four leading tourist generating countries, the overall situation was marked by a slowdown in tourist flows from West Germany and the United Kingdom, a heavier flow from France to the United States, the OECD said.

The biggest spenders abroad, tourists from West Germany, spent \$2.95 billion abroad, travelers spent \$2.83 billion, the French, \$2.43 billion, and the Canadians, \$2.35 billion.

The OECD predicted the upturn in tourism to Europe began in 1976, seems to continue during 1977.

Russia-Ethiopia... MOSCOW, July 21 (UPI)—Soviet Union today rejected an ink between Addis Ababa.

## Makarios Warns Turkish Cypriots On Stalled Talks

NICOSIA, July 21 (AP)—The Cyprus President, Archbishop Makarios, threatened yesterday to call off intercommunal talks with Turkish Cypriots unless they submit a proposal to end the Cyprus dispute.

Archbishop Makarios, addressing 15,000 Greek Cypriots at an outdoor rally marking the third anniversary of the Turkish invasion, said that, if the talks ended inconclusively, his government would take its case to the United Nations to "internationalize" the Cyprus question.

The 1974 invasion from the Turkish mainland led to the partition of Cyprus into separate Greek and Turkish-Cypriot communities. The Turks proclaimed an Ankara-backed "Turkish federal state of Cyprus" in the northern, more prosperous third of the island.

Turkish Cypriots across the barbed-wire border cutting through Nicosia, 308 yards from the presidential podium unveiled busts of Kemal Ataturk to celebrate the anniversary. Bayrak radio on the Turkish side played martial music and gave an hour-by-hour account of the 1974 "peace operation."

In his speech, the 63-year-old archbishop said that talks begun earlier this year under UN auspices have made "absolutely no progress." The talks have centered on territorial claims, settlement of refugees and the fate of those missing since the war.

## Long Struggle for Visas

## Jewish Family Battles Illness, Kremlin

By Charles Bremner

MOSCOW, July 21 (Reuters).—Grigori Chudnovsky is a 35-year-old mathematician who has made an international name from the sickbed where he has spent most of the last decade.

Mr. Chudnovsky, who suffers from myasthenia gravis, and his father, mother, and 30-year-old brother have joined the ranks of the Soviet Union's "refuseniks"—those who are refused permission to emigrate.

His father, Volf, has lost his job as professor of building engineering at a university in Kiev. His brother, David, has been dismissed as a mathematics research fellow.

The Jewish family, which lives in Kiev, decided to leave after it heard of treatment for Grigori that is available outside the Soviet Union. They think it might save his life.

"It's been getting harder and harder to get Grigori's medication," David said in Moscow, where the family had come to try to publicize its case.

David, who devotes most of his time to looking after his brother and acting as his contact with the mathematical world, said that doctors at New York's Mount Sinai Hospital have agreed to operate on Grigori. He also has been offered a bed in a Tel Aviv hospital.

Income Reduced to Pensions—The Chudnovskys survive on invalid pensions and the proceeds from the gradual sale of their belongings.

Mrs. Malka Chudnovsky, an engineer, has received a pension since suffering a stroke recently. She had taught at the Kiev

Civil Engineering Institute until Grigori became ill 14 years ago.

David said: "The only explanation is that we made a good example to intimidate other Jews thinking of trying to emigrate from Kiev. The family is quite well known in the town."

But the family members declared their determination to leave. "We will get out," Grigori said. "The only question is when."

He also has received offers from institutions in Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia. The most recent invitation, this one to both brothers, was to present papers at the first international conference on mathematical modelling to be held at St. Louis, Mo., next month.

No Replies—We have tried to get permission to go but the authorities never even replied to our requests—not even for the socialist countries," David said.

He said that an invitation, from a Dutch institute, had been sent regularly for two years before a copy reached them.

Grigori wrote his first paper at the age of 11 and has had 35 published since, in the Soviet Union and abroad. He passed his candidate's degree at Kiev University—equivalent to a U.S. doctorate—from his bed two years ago.

"The mathematical world thinks my brother is some established professor with some important job. They don't realize his age or his condition," David said.

David's account of the application to emigrate last year was similar to those reported by other "refuseniks."

The invitation needed from Israel took months to arrive by air mail. David said: "Before we got it, the police came and asked us strange questions." He said that he and his father lost their jobs before they made the first attempt to hand in their emigration application.

Scorned by Colleagues—"I was the only Jew working in my institute and the director was very proud that, up till then, none of his staff had applied to emigrate," Prof. Chudnovsky, 70, said. "He was furious. They called a meeting and my colleagues attacked me."

The family members said that they spent three months trying to persuade the authorities to accept their applications. On April 22, the application was denied. "They gave no explanation. The refusal was verbal so there was no record. That way we can't even try to use the courts," David said.

According to the Soviet authorities, only convicted criminals and those who have had access to secret information are refused permission. More than 98 per cent of applications are approved, the authorities say.

"Our work has never had anything to do with anything re-

## Official Confirmation Awaited

## Wall Posters in Peking Report 'Gang of 4' Ousted From Party

PEKING, July 21 (Reuters).—A year ago the "Gang of Four"—Chiang Ching, Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan—were among the most powerful leaders in China and were steering the country on an ultra-leftist course.

All were Politburo members. Mr. Wang was viewed as a possible successor to Mao. Chiang Ching was in effect cultural commissar.

Within a month of Mao's death, they were under house arrest and accused of plotting a coup and distorting the late chairman's instructions. Since then, thousands of their supporters have been purged.

Viewed as Warning—Analysts say the expulsions would end any hopes of a comeback and be a warning that the party means to pursue the anti-radical drive.

Mr. Teng, 74, the radicals' leading rival, had been stripped of all posts but retained his party card.

According to the posters, he is now again a vice-chairman of the party and a vice-premier, elevating him to China's top three.

There has been no indication of when or under what circumstances Mr. Teng may make his first appearance. Diplomats say he may be on hand when U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance visits Peking next month.

A wall poster in a side street in central Peking said the decision was made by the third plenum of the 10th Central Committee, which is believed to have met last weekend.

The posters, which later were covered up, also hailed the plenum's "wise decision" to rehabilitate former Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Since Tuesday, slogans have appeared at several sites heralding the return of Mr. Teng, a victim of last year's power struggle.

There was no official comment on the posters but foreign analysts here are convinced of their accuracy. A senior Chinese official reportedly told a Japanese delegation last night that the radicals would be expelled.

Rehearsals for street celebrations have occurred recently and diplomats were expecting a formal announcement. Last October there was a delay of several days before officials confirmed the appointment of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.



REMEMBERING BIG—The statue of Takamori, a warrior-statesman who helped modernize Japan a century ago, peers out of scaffolding in Tokyo. The 35-foot plaster statue will be cast in bronze and erected on the top of a mountain in central Japan.

## After Campaign by Mrs. Gandhi

## Desai Faces Backlash on Family Planning

By Lewis M. Simons

ALIBRAHMIN, India, (UPI)—By the time the car had bumped across the trackless, dusty plain and reached the sun-baked mud walls of Alibrahmin, all the men had disappeared.

"They're not home," said a young woman, suspicious, curious but not allowing herself to glance up from the dung cakes she was shaping for cooking fuel. "Gone to the fields," she added as an afterthought. "Gone to the market." "Gone to the market," muttered another. "We don't know when they'll return. Too long to wait."

But after 20 minutes or so, the men started drifting out of the tiny houses. Of the 175 men in the village, more than 100 had been forcibly sterilized during the 19-month state of emergency, imposed by former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, that ended in January. It will be a long time before they lose their fear of strangers.

It will be perhaps even longer before villagers in northern India will listen with anything other than contempt to family planners.

Family planning, sterilization and contraception have become dirty words in post-emergency India. Under the new government, the name of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning has been changed to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

By forcibly sterilizing millions of men during the emergency, the government of Mrs. Gandhi may have made some limited progress on curbing the birthrate but it probably set back by a generation efforts to contain the population explosion in India.

Population, in the view of virtually all Indian and Western experts, is the key to India's future: If population growth is limited, the country has a slim chance to progress.

If not, the outlook is terrifying. There are 620 million persons in India. Next year there would be roughly 13 million more. By the time those 13 million babies are adults, there would be 1 billion persons in this country. Neither food supply, education, health care or jobs could keep pace.

Message Unheard—But there is almost no consensus on what should constitute an effective family-planning program. Even before the Gandhi government sent armed police into villages such as Alibrahmin, taking away the men in the night, the message was not getting through.

A villager here said that, be-

fore the emergency, no one he knew practiced any form of family planning. He said, in reply to a question, that "we never even heard what condoms or those other devices were." The village is less than 70 miles from New Delhi.

The new government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai has pledged to eliminate any form of coercion or inducement. Yet the prospects are gloomier than ever.

"We'll educate the people," Health and Family Welfare Minister Raj Narain said recently. "We'll teach them self-denial. We'll teach them how to lead a normal sex life and avoid conception. In our ancient book there's much written about when to have sex and produce children. And the time limit is explained on how to avoid having children, too. We'll teach them yoga methods."

Skepticism Voiced—Some Western experts are skeptical that there can be anything like a voluntary solution to the crisis, especially under the constraints created by the emergency.

"Compulsory sterilization was an obscenity," said a Western European economist. "But I'm afraid, I'm convinced that there's no way to cope with the population problem of this country if birth control is not made compulsory. There should at least be disincentives against having more than two children."

But Mr. Desai and Mr. Narain, who used the sterilization issue to defeat Mrs. Gandhi for the parliamentary seat representing Rae Bareilly district, know they have no choice. To employ any family-planning program that even faintly smacks of coercion would be political suicide. It was this issue, far more than any other, that brought Mr. Desai's Janata party to power.

Mr. Narain said that more than 10.5 million persons were sterilized during the emergency and that 207 men died following vasectomies. The government is offering the equivalent of \$580 to men who want to undergo vasectomy surgery to reopen tubes closed by vasectomy.

An official investigation is under way into the activities of the former Prime Minister's younger son, Sanjay Gandhi. Compulsory

## Quake Off New Zealand

STOCKHOLM, July 21 (UPI).—The Seismological Institute in Uppsala recorded an earthquake south of New Zealand today with a Richter scale magnitude of 7.2.

sterilization was Mr. Gandhi's pet project.

In a recent interview, Mr. Desai said that population control "must be tackled with the highest priority."

When pressed, however, Mr. Desai and Mr. Narain indicated that the government's plan was characterized by the same sort of vagueness that marked India's pre-emergency family-planning policies. And the national budget for family planning this year, at just over \$100 million, is \$1 million less than last year's.

"That's because we're putting more emphasis on health care and welfare," Mr. Narain explained.

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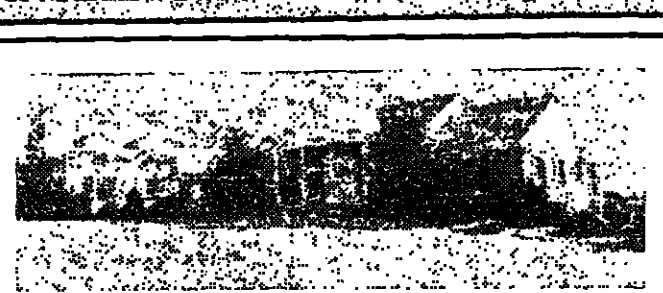
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## James T. Farrell at 73: May Be Rich at Last

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

July 21 (UPI)—James T. Farrell came to Paris this morning to celebrate his 73d birthday. The publication of his "The Dunne Family," a commemorative novel, is a sentimental journey, explained. "I wrote my first novel, 'Young Lonigan,' in 1929. I came over here to find a job and to write. The Depression and there was not a job."

He wrote all day and a great deal of the night, too, living with his family in the Ile-St-Louis. Vanguard accepted my novel. A representative of the firm was on the dock with a \$500 advance. I came home with money. When my novel was published in French, I often spent a few dollars, but my longest stay was in Paris, where I wrote another novel, 'The Dunne Family,' covering another world, the deepest impression, born in Chicago.

He was born in Chicago, in a parochial school on the South Side and studied at the University of Chicago. Among his friends was a young man who held a chain of messenger service stations, a cigar company, work-funeral home and caterer for a Chicago daily. "Lonigan" appeared after his return from Paris, winning critical acclaim. In Paris, Farrell had intended to work a fan-film sequence into "Lonigan" volume. In his separate life, he was a writer, his background being a Chicago service office with a middle-aged Irishman, who, despite his aggressive

### al Coins Found

July 21 (Reuters)—Roman builders have unearthed medieval silver coins buried in the 16th century. The coins were found in a bag by men working on the site of a Roman temple. The coins, which date from the 12th to 14th centuries, were found in a bag by men working on the site of a Roman temple. The coins, which date from the 12th to 14th centuries, were found in a bag by men working on the site of a Roman temple.

ive boasts, has lost his professional grip and is tortured by anxiety about his future. "The Young Manhood of Studs Lonigan" followed and Farrell's original plan was to carry Studs, the ne'er-do-well drifter, a product of corrupting tenement milieu, through the Depression era. "But the last novel of the trilogy, 'Judgment Day,' wrote it," Farrell said. "The writing drove me on and I had to end with Stud's death in 1929."

**Established Realist**  
The "Studs Lonigan" trilogy established Farrell as a major American realist of his generation, but the only prize he received in more than 25 years of literary endeavor was a \$2,500 award from the Book-of-the-Month Club presented to authors of books deemed valuable but which had not had large sales. In the mid-1930s Farrell was an outspoken radical, but his political and economic convictions were violently at odds with those of the Communist party line.

"Heywood Brown, who has been one of the members of the Book-of-the-Month Club selection committee, told me that some of the Communist-oriented reviewers had made efforts to influence him against publishing 'Studs,'" Farrell recalled. "I was denounced in Pravda as a literary gangster and none of my books, despite their sociological content, have ever been published in the Soviet Union."

The Stalinist campaign against his work was due in part to his visiting Trotsky in Mexico, he said.

"Trotsky talked more about literature than about politics," Farrell remembers. "He was particularly interested in Theodore Dreiser, whom I knew. When I said that Dreiser, though a great writer, was often stubbornly stupid, he was amazed, trying to fathom that contradiction."

"Dreiser, by the way, in his old age, wrote to Stalin, stating that though his books had been enormously popular in Russia, he had never received any royalties and that he was in need. Soon after he received a large check in reply, probably the only foreign author to have had such a request answered."

**Dreiser's last novel**  
"I edited Dreiser's last novel, 'The Bulwark,' for him. He was always a confused thinker. The last week of his life he took communion in a Protestant church and joined the Communist party. As a writer, his power was to



James T. Farrell

capture emotion on paper. That he did magnificently."

The Farrell novels of Irish-American life frequently drew fire from Irish-Americans who felt they were grossly maligned as a group. During the 1930s, Farrell's fiction was charged with obscenity and some of his books were banned in Boston. Today, however, most Irish-Americans recognize his serious intent and accept his novels as an authentic record.

"Very few Irish-Americans seem to have taken to writing. I wish more of them would," said Farrell. "Eugene O'Neill was a towering figure. There was Finley Peter Dunne, creator of the garbulous Chicago saloon proprietor who discoursed on the topics of the day. Both Henry James and Edith Wharton thought 'Mr. Dooley' a profound philosopher. Dunne was our greatest humorist after Mark Twain. Scott Fitzgerald, Jim Tully, the bobo writer, and John O'Hara were other Irish-American authors of importance. Fitzgerald has become a cult idol—as has Hemingway—but neither of them could match Dreiser or Hergesheimer as novelists."

**Critical Support**  
Farrell received staunch critical support from Heywood Brown and E.L. MacKenzie, who published his early stories in The American

Mercury. The majority of American critics praised "Studs Lonigan" and the Danny O'Neill trilogy that followed as classics, but for a long stretch afterward Farrell's work was ignored or slighted by reviewers. "One of them wrote spitefully that I was dead," remarked Farrell, and an important literary supplement has failed to notice his later books.

Recently, the tide has turned and his new novel, "The Dunne Family," the story of the Irish in the United States—immigrants who suffer the pain of leaving their homeland and the shame of being strangers in a new land—has been widely and enthusiastically reviewed and Farrell's earlier work is being "rediscovered" and republished.

"Some years ago the movies bought the screen rights to 'Studs,'" he said, "but the result was a bad B-picture. Now television is offering a handsome sum for the trilogy to be presented as a serial, so I may be rich at last. Here in France, Galimard is reissuing the translation of 'Studs' in a pocket book edition and I'm being published simultaneously in England, Sweden and in South America."

"My approach to my material may be suggested by a motto of Spinoza: 'Not to weep or laugh, but to understand.'"

## The Big Screen Comes to U.S. Homes

### A Doomsday Prediction for Movie Theaters

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP-DJ).—Arthur D. Little, Inc., a research and consulting firm, predicts that movie theaters are going the way of the marathon dance halls.

Indeed, in a report that appears to go way out on a limb, Little says that by 1985 movie theaters will be "obsolete." Americans will watch the latest films on big screens in their own homes via video cassette, disks or cable television, Little says.

That sweeping conclusion was hotly contested by movie-theater companies and even respectfully questioned by companies in the cable television and home big-screen businesses. The report is being sent later this month to 275 investment analysts and industrial planners who subscribe to reports and commentary put out by Arthur D. Little Impact Services Co.

"There isn't any chance of that happening," scoffed Alvin Ives, senior vice-president of General Cinema Corp., the biggest film-theater chain in the world. General Cinema has 715 movie theaters and plans others.

#### Prophecy Business

"We aren't in the prophecy business," says a spokesman for Home Box Office Inc., a subsidiary of Time Inc., which provides movies, sporting events and other special programs to about 600,000 pay-TV subscribers in 40 states. "But we're fully aware that Arthur D. Little is in the business of what's going to happen in the future."

Joseph Hull, communications director at Advent Corp., which makes equipment to attach big screens to television sets, says: "We'd like to think Arthur Little is right on this, but eight years doesn't seem like that far away." He says that most big-screen attachments cost more than \$3,000. The author of the report is

David Fishman, who has been a researcher at Little for about 12 years after spending about 12 years in the movie production and distribution business. Many of the industry specialists at the company previously worked in their respective industries.

The report hasn't been made public. It's for the private use of clients but Fishman, in an interview, said that if the report is on target, movie-theater-going will be left to the few who want to see "foreign-language films" and "minority-oriented" movies aimed at specific ethnic groups.

#### Average American

The average American probably will pay rental fees for video cassettes at lending libraries or will have their big-screen TV sets hooked up to cable pay-TV stations. "I don't know which it will be—video cassette, cable television or disks—but I am saying that people no longer will go to movies," he says. "They'll bring the movies home."

Fishman says the report is based on a year of research, coupled with his own expertise on the movie business. It includes "a careful study of demographics" and an analysis of American lifestyles, he adds.

One change he says is occurring in the American life-style is a turn from movie theaters toward "more home entertaining." Movie attendance last year was about 950 million, a figure that pales when compared with the 4-billion attendance of 1943, he says.

Even that 950-million figure can be misleading, Fishman says. "A very few people go to the movies very often; most people go rarely."

As for the price of video cassettes and big screens, Fishman says that technological and manufacturing improvements will bring down prices quickly as de-

mand for such products climbs. Based on current prices, he sees it this way: An American couple going to a movie pays for gas—line for the car, parking, the movie tickets, baby-sitting fees and perhaps a snack after the film. The tab could easily reach \$20. In future, that couple will opt to rent, say, a cassette of the film for \$5 or \$6.

#### Demand for Films

This wouldn't hurt the movie-production business, he says, because the demand for new films would at least stay the same, or perhaps even grow. "It would be similar to what the paperback business did to book publishing," he says.

General Cinema's Ives says that Fishman doesn't know the movie business. "The average New Yorker is able to watch as many as 56 movies a week for free—they're right on the television stations," yet many movie houses around New York showing first-rate popular films are doing a "strong business."

### Entertainment in N.Y.

NEW YORK, July 21 (UPI)—This is how New York Times critics rate new films:

"The Last Remake of Beau Geste" has Marty Feldman as its star, director and co-author. According to Vincent Canby, "it sends up just about everything, including a lot of things you may think you have forgotten." Michael York plays Beau, Feldman's identical twin; they are the sons of Trevor Howard who has recently married Ann-Margaret. She announces her intention to take control of the family and York and Feldman take off for the Foreign Legion. "The movie's momentum is dependent not at all on any narrative devices and entirely on the indi-

"It takes a big box-office release to make a movie successful," he says, adding that movie makers frequently spend as much as \$10 million to promote some of the bigger films. This builds interest gradually so that the movie runs at theaters for months, rather than making a big splash and then disappearing. "Made-for-TV films have rarely been successful," he says.

Ives also contends that the equipment for showing movies at home, including sophisticated sound systems as used in theaters, always will be considered too expensive for average Americans. "Are Americans willing to pay that much money to see a movie that isn't even a box-office success?" he asks.

Paul Kagan, who publishes a newsletter on the cable-TV business, says he disagrees with the Arthur Little report because, in his opinion, "People have to be able to break the monotony of staring at home—especially young people."

vidual gaps and the performances." And Feldman "has surrounded himself with some of the funniest people in the business." They include Spike Milligan, Peter Ustinov and James Earl Jones. Canby says that with Feldman as the star as well as the director, "there are moments when the desperation is apparent." But he adds, "There are so few comedies of this rank that one can't afford to be too particular."

"La Grande Bourgeoise" is an Italian film where "style wars with substance and style wins," according to Lawrence Van Gelder. He adds, "Not only does substance lose; so does the audience, for in the hands of a director less enamored of the surfaces and more insistent on revelation than Mauro Bolognini, this might have been an uncommonly fascinating film." It's based on a turn-of-the-century Italian murder case. Catherine Deneuve is the wife of a reactionary boor. Her brother, played by Gian Carlo Giannini, decides to kill him and free her. Fernando Rey, as their father, is "crushed by his acceptance of responsibility for his children's actions." But Van Gelder says, "out of the stuff of greatness, Bolognini has brought glitter. It is a movie so busy beguiling the eye with the director's overwrought visual style and underscoring its action with Ennio Morricone's music that it forgets to nourish the mind or the heart."

### SHARPS AND FLATS

The Montreux jazz festival in Switzerland winds up its program this weekend with three final days of top performers that will include: Rory Gallagher and Joe O'Donnell on July 22; Clarence (Gatemouth) Brown, Bonnie Raitt and Muddy Waters the next night, and Stanley Clarke, Billy Cobham, Maynard Ferguson, Stan Getz, Dexter Gordon, Woody Shaw and a host of others on July 24.

Cab Calloway and his "Harlem on Parade" show will be in Andorra, France (near Bordeaux), July 22; in San Sebastian, Spain, the following night and in Lisbon, July 24. The show features

tap dancer Jimmy Slide, singer Carrie Smith, trumpeter Doc Cheatham, saxmen Budd Johnson, Buddy Tate and Eddie Barefield, Hawk Jones on piano and Oliver Jackson on drums.

LONDON—The Horace Silver quintet and Pacific Earthrum are at Ronnie Scott's through July 23. Dizzy Gillespie comes in for three weeks on July 25.

MONTE CARLO—Mort Shuman headlines the Sporting Club, July 22, followed by Richard Ross and The New Dolls from July 23-25.

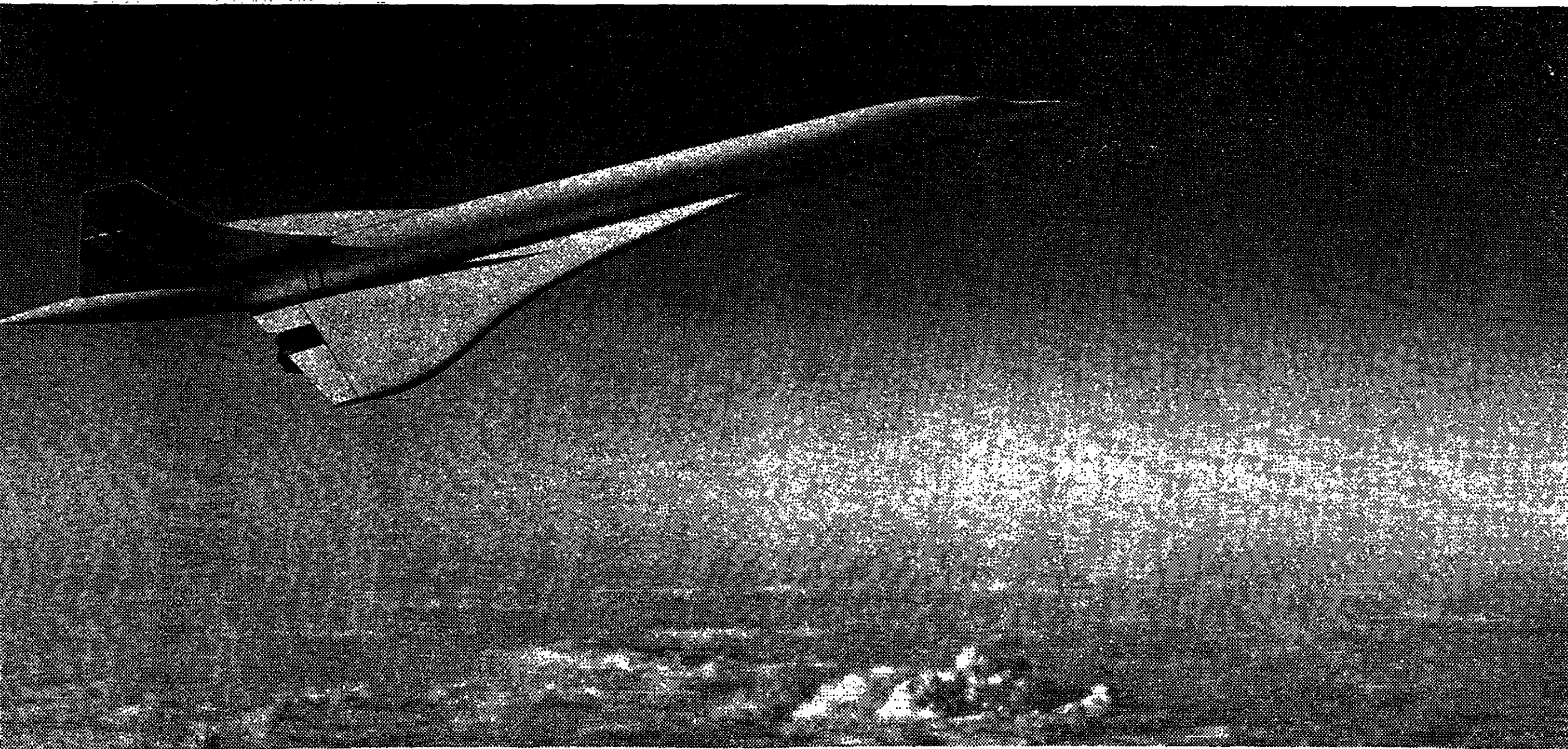
PARIS—Guitarist Jimmy Gour-

ley is being held over at the Blueboquer through July 31.

Promoter George Wein has announced that next year's Newport Jazz Festival will not be held in New York City but in Saratoga Springs, in upstate New York. Some of the reasons given: "No profits, bad acoustics in some of the halls and far too rigid union arrangements for overtime" in New York City.

This week's top single record in the United States is "I'm in You" by Peter Frampton, and in Britain, "I Feel Love," by Donna Summer.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE



## The Daily News from Air France: Paris-Washington every day.

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**AIR FRANCE**



## The Return of Leon Jaworski

Leon Jaworski has agreed to serve as chief House investigator of the South Korean lobbying scandals, and this time around you would expect not to hear quite so many charges that he is likely to "fix" the case he is being called in to investigate. That was the suspicion—and the cry—back in 1973 when Mr. Jaworski succeeded Archibald Cox as Watergate special prosecutor. Both Mr. Jaworski's close association with the Texas-Establishment politics of Lyndon Johnson and his willingness to take the job at all in the aftermath of the firing of Mr. Cox contributed to the tell-me-another skepticism with which the news of his appointment was greeted. Why, after all, would a president who had already kicked out one special prosecutor and who gave every sign of trying to thwart the investigation appoint anyone with whom he did not have a secret understanding or whom he did not control? No one has ever answered that question very well. The only thing that can be said with certainty is that Leon Jaworski was Richard Nixon's biggest mistake.

A number of people have forgotten that fact or tend to overlook it in their displeasure that Mr. Nixon is still at large. And others reject it altogether, arguing that Mr. Jaworski himself was some kind of double agent and, in effect, the former president's saving friend. This school holds that prosecutor Jaworski was derelict in failing to press for a criminal indictment of Mr. Nixon and in acquiescing in President Ford's pardon—it not actually helping to engineer it. The case for a criminal indictment, where not merely a matter of bloodthirstiness, usually rests on 1) the idea that a prosecution was required on grounds of simple justice and 2) the assumption that there was a crucial, yet elusive, set of facts called the "truth," which would have been made available to the public in a criminal

trial, but which instead were covered up for all time.

We think these views wildly overestimate the scope and range of any new material that might have come out in such a trial. And we think they equally underestimate, first, what is already known and, second, the tremendous legal obstacles in the way of any indictment. We also think that while Mr. Jaworski can be faulted for some aspects of some of his choices along the way, the principal fact about his tenure as special prosecutor is simply this: against overwhelming odds and with great cussedness, craft and skill, he made the case that drove Richard Nixon from office.

Nevertheless, in our view, the suspicion of Mr. Jaworski that some people are already expressing can't hurt and may possibly even help. For all we know it may inspire him, as such skepticism has in the past, to show people that he isn't kidding. The investigation he is taking over is a shambles. A great deal more needs to be clarified concerning the conditions under which Mr. Jaworski will work and the politics of the House in this affair are, in many respects, complicated beyond anything Mr. Jaworski ever encountered in the Nixon investigation. There are, as well, people who argue that a special prosecution should be undertaken and that the House so-called Ethics Committee should be taken off the case altogether. We may be wrong, but it doesn't seem to us that Leon Jaworski would come out of public retirement to invite further allegations of a high-level cop-out, or unfavorable observations from the right about how harshly he treated a Republican president in comparison with his treatment of Democratic congressmen. We don't think the days ahead look awfully good, in other words, for those legislators who were up to their necks in South Korean boondoggle.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Begin's Beginning

Prime Minister Menachem Begin's talks with President Carter removed an extraneous obstacle to Middle East diplomacy and, in so doing, brought the United States and Israel closer to the hard choices remaining before both of them. It has yet to be established that this will bring the parties to a peace conference at Geneva, as Mr. Carter (without explaining how) suggested it would, or to further disengagements or other agreements leading toward an eventual settlement. But—and this isn't a minor consideration—diplomatic momentum has been sustained.

The extraneous obstacle removed was the prospect that Mr. Begin's feared personal and political inflexibility would produce an Israeli-U.S. collision. This fear proved unfounded. By their own accounts, Mr. Begin and the President hit it off well in personal terms—although a deeper level of understanding of the division between them was suggested in their talks on Tuesday: Mr. Carter called for Israeli "courage" and warned that there is "no way to postpone any longer" the divisive underlying issues. Mr. Begin responded with an appeal for U.S. "patience." In his public appearances, Mr. Begin displayed a keenness and wit and manner of reason belying his earlier images as fanatic and terrorist. The rise to power of the Begin government, it now seems plain, does not pose an insuperable obstacle to the orderly and amicable conduct of business between the United States and Israel.

How productive this business will be is something else. Mr. Begin's purpose, oversold as a "secret plan," was to induce the administration to suspend its current active effort to gain Israeli and Arab assent to Mr. Carter's three basic points: The return

of Israeli-occupied territory; a Palestinian homeland; and real peace, which means the normalization of diplomatic, economic and cultural relations across the board. Conceivably as bait, Mr. Begin offered the hint or promise of later compromise on substance. Perhaps he simply offered an answer to the question that was bedeviling the administration as he arrived: What to do next. In any event, he asked for, and apparently received, support for his preferred procedural framework: first choice is peace talks with the separate Arab states (with no PLO participation) at Geneva; second choice is separate talks outside Geneva, perhaps with Washington acting as the go-between. This emphasis on procedure, we note, let Mr. Begin evade all the hard and exacerbating issues of substance. Since no route around the Palestinian impasse has been indicated, we are somewhat puzzled that Mr. Carter regards a Geneva conference in October as "very likely." We'll all have to wait and see.

In brief, Mr. Begin brought no miracles but he did clear the U.S.-Israeli air. If his emphasis on deferring substance and getting talks going does not satisfy the administration's desire for deliberate, explicit movement toward an overall settlement, it does at least provide a framework in which Israel and one or another Arab state can take smaller steps if they choose. Mr. Begin has given Israel at least a short-term tactical initiative, and he has given the United States the only opening in view to move its own longer-term policy ahead. So far, at least, no Arab has come up with a better idea.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### China's Power Struggle

Tough Mr. Teng, whose return to high office would set the seal on political stability in China after all the recent upheavals, may still not be officially home and dry. The appearance in Peking of jumbo-sized wall posters stating that he would return to his former posts as vice-premier, Communist party vice-chairman and chief of staff was widely accepted as a calculated leak of an imminent official announcement. However, some of the posters were torn down, and the government press and radio remained silent on the subject. It seems that some of Mr. Teng's supporters jumped the gun. Hua Kuo-

feng, Mao's successor as Chairman, could well have reasons for making the announcement in his own time.

Although Mr. Teng is 74, his vigorous realism and pragmatism are in great demand after recurrent spells of ideological excesses and economic and political uncertainty. The army looks to him for modern weapons to meet the Soviet threat. The workers count on him to put more emphasis on higher pay and incentives than on doctrine and dogma. Mr. Hua, a relatively inexperienced compromise choice for leadership, may well prefer to settle down firmly in the saddle before taking on such a formidable No. 2.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 22, 1902

BRUSSELS—The authorities here have decided to expel from Belgian territory the notorious "Casque d'Or," whose name was frequently mentioned in connection with the exploits of a band of Belleville ruffians, headed by a man called Manda and known as the "Apaches." "Casque d'Or" is at present employed at March's menagerie, which is visiting the fair in Brussels.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 22, 1927

RAPID CITY, S.D.—First steps to bring about federal relief for sufferers in the flood area and government control of the Mississippi River and its tributaries to prevent a recurrence of the disaster which swept the Southern states early this year were taken here today. Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, after an intensive study, submitted a detailed report to President Coolidge.



CARTE POSTALE  
NICE, FR.  
PARAVION

House Ethics Committee  
Dear Fellow Members,  
Am relentlessly following the trail of the South Korean influence buyers. Tomorrow I continue on to Cannes to follow another hot lead. Wish I could join you for the Washington Summer but business is business and

'Miss Hockley, Take a Postcard...'

## In Search of a U.S. Doctrine to Fit the Ideas

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—The basic requirement for U.S. security policy is only part of an "integrated and comprehensive" concept. And that Brzezinski "dominates Carter's historical/global thinking."

It must be some sort of occupational hazard for those White House national-security types to search out the grand designs into which it all fits. Wait Rostow even made Lyndon Johnson and the Vietnam war sound logical by this device. And Henry Kissinger's desire to plunge into Angola was in accord with his doctrine of enabling the United States to act purposefully in the face of the challenges...

There is in this type of an official something of the Arnold Toynbee pattern. To make everything in history fit some scheme or pattern. The unexpected, the unaccountable simply cannot exist. The Communist version is the economic determination of history; ours is more diffuse but we simply can't let the Communists be the only ones with an explanation of everything.

I am not suggesting that skill sessions at the National Security Council are worthless, although some of them have been frightfully wrong. So often much depends on how one interprets uncertain intelligence about, say, Soviet military or civil defense. The Gathier Committee built a solid structure of alarm for Eisenhower on had intelligence and the United States went on to expand the missile race.

Henry L. Stimson, as both secretary of state and secretary of war, is said to have offered this formula for bringing peace to the world: "You begin by bringing to Washington a small handful of able men who believe that the achievement of peace is possible. You work them to the bone until they no longer believe that it is possible. And then you throw them out and bring in a new bunch who believe that it is possible."

What is more relevant in each administration is how it assesses, in whatever the NSC paper is called, or numbered, the Soviet threat. Dean Acheson, at the beginning of the cold war in the nuclear age, saw the threat to Western Europe "singularly like that which Islam had posed centuries before, with its combination of ideological zeal and fighting power."

The same question is now before President Carter, and his "small handful of able men." As before, there are strong differences of opinion. Circumstances, the balance of arms and a host of other factors change constantly but the Kremlin remains an enigma to most of us. What effect would canceling the B-1 bomber, or going ahead with the neutron bomb, or proclaiming human rights—or a score of other moves—have on the chances for arms control or peace in the Middle East? The answer, like so many others, must lurk somewhere if only those able men concentrate hard enough.

But the path of history is littered with the wreckage left by able men. Yes, assess, plan, conceptualize—but never assume you have the answer. Or that the president does, either.

Mr. Roberts, now retired, was chief diplomatic correspondent of The Washington Post.

By John E. Moes

WASHINGTON—The nation's energy problems are not going to be solved by yielding to the special interests of oil and gas producers in Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma. A sound national energy policy must recognize the needs of all U.S. citizens, consumers and producers alike.

But sadly, the energy industry's desire for oil and gas deregulation continues to be advanced in Congress with the usual claim that higher energy prices will stimulate production and encourage conservation.

Deregulation would compound the devastating impact that high energy prices have already had on our nation's economy without providing any assurance of additional supplies.

As long as those international price fixers—OPEC—are able to influence virtually all fuel prices throughout the world, including prices in the United States, it is a misnomer to say that a "free market" would govern with deregulation.

OPEC prices have absolutely nothing to do with the cost of production of natural gas. There is no guarantee that high domestic prices for gas—in parity with OPEC-set petroleum prices under deregulation—would do anything more than give even greater windfall profits to the major energy companies.

Interstate natural-gas prices have risen 760 per cent in the past 11 years. That should have been more than enough incentive to increase production. Yet, production has actually declined. Domestic oil prices have also quadrupled since 1973, but domestic oil production has also fallen.

If conservation is the goal, inflating energy prices is one of the crudest and most disruptive ways to attain it. Besides, recent history has shown that raising prices will do little to prompt conservation. Despite major increases in domestic-oil and natural-gas prices since 1973, consumption has not been curbed.

Higher prices mean conservation only for those who cannot afford these fuels—persons living on fixed incomes, the elderly and the poor.

Regulations? Has too much government regulation of the energy industry been responsible for our energy problems? No. For one thing, true regulation of the natural-gas industry has never been tried. Under the Natural Gas Act, the Federal Power Commission is mandated to regulate only the interstate market, not gas produced and sold within a single state, which accounts for 40 per cent of annual sales.

Additionally, effective interstate regulation has been undermined by packing the FPC during the last eight years with commissioners openly opposed to regulation. This, not so surprisingly, resulted in a commission unwilling to vigorously enforce contract delivery obligations, but very willing to raise prices to levels not based on the cost-plus-a-reasonable-rate-of-return standard now required by law.

Apologists for Big Oil continue to push for higher fuel prices in spite of the mounting evidence that producers are withholding

supplies in anticipation of more profits. The expectation of higher natural-gas prices, of course, is the incentive to produce less gas.

Stories published last winter quoted Texas gas producers claiming that they would not sell gas to the hard-pressed interstate market, not because to do so would be unprofitable, but because their profits are easily 400 per cent higher for gas in the deregulated Texas market.

Easy Posture It is not hard to understand why some well-intentioned people, unenriched by oil-company profits, favor deregulation. After all, it is easy to be against bureaucracy and government control. Besides, classic economics has it that laws of supply and demand govern the economy more efficiently than government price controls.

But even the most fervent of free marketers recognize that price controls are sometimes necessary to achieve equity and to avoid price gouging in situations of excessive demand for essential commodities. This is just such a situation, and gas is just such a commodity.

The truly responsible position in support of a healthier U.S. economy is to continue federal price control to protect the consumer, and to discourage speculative withholding by setting just and reasonable prices for all domestic producers, enforce delivery obligations of producers and achieve our legitimate conservation goals, not by penalizing residential consumers, but through end-use controls on large industrial customers.

The writer, a Democratic representative from California, is chairman of the House Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

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After Begin

What Kind  
Of Geneva?

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—If nothing else, the Israeli "peace plan" brought over by Prime Minister Menachem Begin matters a widespread U.S. illusion. That the notion that a reconvened Geneva conference of the main parties to the dispute in the East is necessarily a step toward peace.

It is possible to have a Geneva conference—and the Begin plan shows how—that will only create tension. There can be Zbigniew Brzezinski told a friend "Geneva Up and Geneva Down." The conference favored by Carter administration, of course is Geneva Up. The administration feels that such a conference would have to include some representation of the Palestinians. Thus the mere convoking of Geneva would settle, by process means, a principal issue of stance—whether the Palestinian community ought to have homeland.

In addition, the Carter administration figures that broad lines for a final settlement to be established at Geneva, then worked out in detail meetings between the parties. These guidelines would include commitments as to the nature of a true peace, as to the state of Israel's withdrawal, and as to demilitarization or internationalization of frontier zones.

In keeping with that President Carter has made vowing of the Geneva conference this year a top diplomatic priority. He has repeatedly referred to the prospect of such a conference as a "major step" toward a peaceful solution in the East this year.

Prime Minister Begin has put that claim to the test. He came to town declaring it and all that he was ready, eager, to go to a Geneva conference. He even specified a date for the meeting—Oct. 10. He pledged that he would be hand, as he no doubt will be. But clear is a different kind of Geneva. He is moving toward a Geneva.

Working Teams First of all his Geneva kind of reference point. No representatives would meet chiefly to form working teams, particular problems which then negotiate issues at the end Nations in New York.

Secondly, there would be place for the Palestinians. Geneva table. Far from a procedural wedge for the try on the scene, Mr. Begin believes in an eventual tiny entity on the West of the Jordan River. On the contrary, his plan envisions more local autonomy to the majority on the West Bank steadily firming up their cal and administrative tie Jordan, while leaving security Israel hands.

Mr. Begin is, apparently, not quite far in territorial concessions to and Syria. But it is not that Cairo and Damascus go for concessions if the tinians are shut out. Esp since Mr. Begin eventually in return full recognition Israel.

Finally, Begin has set a rearrangement of the Near East through of State Vane tentatively scheduled for the future. The purpose of the is to enable Mr. Vance to sent detailed Israeli propo the Arab states.

Thus instead of Israel asked, to accommodate to demands, the blame for a down would at least be as on Arab as on Israeli head.

Far Apart What all this demonstrates that Israel and the Arabs very far apart on the elements of a settlement. There is no of a general accord at a Geneva conference. On the contrary, any approach toward quick total settlement at will probably have negative sequences—perhaps even severely negative ones.

The best that can be to use Geneva as a kind of a sign, the big step peace in the Near East, the work.



stama Bank og Kreditkase  
 ssement (Underriets) S.A.  
 Credit Général  
 Credit Suisse White Weld  
 Associates International S.C.S.  
 terners Securities Corporation  
 Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.  
 & Co. Interunion-Banque  
 nn, Loeb & Co. International  
 lloyds Bank International  
 che Middenlandsbank N.V.  
 che Landesbank Girozentrale  
 onion Brothers International  
 générale Alsacienne de Banque  
 ank Corporation (Oversea)  
 Verein- und Wstbank  
 ichi International (Europe)



1977 - Stocks and Divs				1977 - Stocks and Divs				1977 - Stocks and Divs				1977 - Stocks and Divs			
High	Low	P/E 1976	High Low Quot. Close	High	Low	P/E 1976	High Low Quot. Close	High	Low	P/E 1976	High Low Quot. Close	High	Low	P/E 1976	High Low Quot. Close
74	54	150	12	7	5	27	27	114	64	100	12	114	64	100	12
75	55	151	12	7	5	28	28	115	65	101	12	115	65	101	12
76	56	152	12	7	5	29	29	116	66	102	12	116	66	102	12
77	57	153	12	7	5	30	30	117	67	103	12	117	67	103	12
78	58	154	12	7	5	31	31	118	68	104	12	118	68	104	12
79	59	155	12	7	5	32	32	119	69	105	12	119	69	105	12
80	60	156	12	7	5	33	33	120	70	106	12	120	70	106	12
81	61	157	12	7	5	34	34	121	71	107	12	121	71	107	12
82	62	158	12	7	5	35	35	122	72	108	12	122	72	108	12
83	63	159	12	7	5	36	36	123	73	109	12	123	73	109	12
84	64	160	12	7	5	37	37	124	74	110	12	124	74	110	12
85	65	161	12	7	5	38	38	125	75	111	12	125	75	111	12
86	66	162	12	7	5	39	39	126	76	112	12	126	76	112	12
87	67	163	12	7	5	40	40	127	77	113	12	127	77	113	12
88	68	164	12	7	5	41	41	128	78	114	12	128	78	114	12
89	69	165	12	7	5	42	42	129	79	115	12	129	79	115	12
90	70	166	12	7	5	43	43	130	80	116	12	130	80	116	12
91	71	167	12	7	5	44	44	131	81	117	12	131	81	117	12
92	72	168	12	7	5	45	45	132	82	118	12	132	82	118	12
93	73	169	12	7	5	46	46	133	83	119	12	133	83	119	12
94	74	170	12	7	5	47	47	134	84	120	12	134	84	120	12
95	75	171	12	7	5	48	48	135	85	121	12	135	85	121	12
96	76	172	12	7	5	49	49	136	86	122	12	136	86	122	12
97	77	173	12	7	5	50	50	137	87	123	12	137	87	123	12
98	78	174	12	7	5	51	51	138	88	124	12	138	88	124	12
99	79	175	12	7	5	52	52	139	89	125	12	139	89	125	12
100	80	176	12	7	5	53	53	140	90	126	12	140	90	126	12
101	81	177	12	7	5	54	54	141	91	127	12	141	91	127	12
102	82	178	12	7	5	55	55	142	92	128	12	142	92	128	12
103	83	179	12	7	5	56	56	143	93	129	12	143	93	129	12
104	84	180	12	7	5	57	57	144	94	130	12	1			

**\$ 9,080,000 of 7 % Sinking Fund Notes**  
**\$ 7,196,000 of 7¼% Sinking Fund Notes**  
**\$ 8,312,000 of 7½% Sinking Fund Notes**  
**\$ 9,639,000 of 7¾% Sinking Fund Notes**  
**\$165,773,000 of 8 % Sinking Fund Bonds**

**To be issued to aid in financing the construction of five LNG tankers built for the performance of certain charters referred to in the Offering Circular.**

Payment of principal and interest will be guaranteed by the United States of America under Title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, which expressly provides that: "The full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the payment of all guarantees made under this title with respect to both principal and interest, including interest, as may be provided for in the guarantee, according to the date of default under a guaranteed obligation and the payment in full of the guarantee."

The Series B 7% Notes, the Series B 7.4% Notes, the Series B 7.45% Notes, the Series B 7.9% Notes and the Series B Bonds of each Company will mature 3 years, 5 years, 7 years, 9 years and 25 years, respectively, from the Transition Date for its Vessel.

The First Boston Corporation .	Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith <small>Incorporated</small>
Salomon Brothers		Warburg Paribas Becker <small>Incorporated</small>
Pathe Halsey Stuart Shields <small>Incorporated</small>	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. <small>Incorporated</small>
Drexel Barnham Lambert <small>Incorporated</small>	Hornblower, Weeks, Noyes & Trask	E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Kidder, Peabody & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Kuhn Loeb & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Loeb Rhoades & Co. Inc.
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis <small>Incorporated</small>	Reynolds Securities Inc.	Schroder Trust Company
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Wertheim & Co., Inc.	White, Weld & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Bear, Stearns & Co.	L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin	Dean Witter & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Weeden & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Alex. Brown & Sons	Discount Corporation of New York
Faulkner, Dawkins & Sullivan, Inc.	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.	Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc.
Oppenheimer & Co., Inc.	Wm. E. Pollock & Co., Inc.	R. W. Pressprich & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.	Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc.	Wood, Struthers & Wintrop Inc.
American Securities Corporation	Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards <small>Incorporated</small>
A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.	Howard, Weil, Labouisse, Friedrichs <small>Incorporated</small>	Loewi & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
McDonald & Company	Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood <small>Incorporated</small>	Rauscher Pierce Securities Corporation
Rotan Mosle Inc.	Stifel, Nicolaus & Company <small>Incorporated</small>	Underwood, Neuhaus & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>

July, 1977

COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE July 21	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. 74-75	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY MI
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	321 - 339	289	270.10 - 264.70	5	5.7	89.14 - 83.05 - 55.63c	14,774	1976 net dividend of Fr. 14 vs. Fr. 12 in 1975.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	359.50 - 275	346	356.50 - 344.50	11	6.2	50.73 - 25.92 - 30.34c	600	75 net div'd. of Fr. 21.30 (us \$1.75) payable as of June 29.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass, food	402 - 342	485	473.80 - 455	29	5.4	28.38 - 24.29c - 20.12c	2,338	76 consol. net earnings = 4 loss of 34 MF in 1975.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	177 - 129	144	147 - 146	11	6.1	16.96 - 16.41 - 13.34	1,866	UTA subsidiary sales: 3 million \$14 MF (+28.24% vs. 9 month 1975).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public aerofuels	109.30 - 97.50	94.50	94.20 - 90.10	4	7.8	11.18 - 18.02 - 24.40c	1,472	PEREAM subsidiary: 75 net div. of 48 MF vs. 303 MF in 75 (+10.5% vs. 1974).
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	105 - 84	86.05	89.10 - 86.10	6	8.6	10.36 - 15.85 - 14.08c	5,759	76 net profit = Fr. 68.10 mls mil. Div. up to Fr. 7.40 us.
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	105 - 79.50	75.50	78 - 75.50	9	8.6	6.77 - 10.84 - 8.74	4,588	As of April '77, CIC Group's deposits exceed Fr. 43.1 bln.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	96 - 67.50	71.70	72 - 70	—	11.2	28.13c - 9.62c - 4.55c	3,924	1976 net dividend of Fr. 8 1975) payable June 30.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	772 - 724	158.70	157.20 - 155	3	7.8	— 36.30 - —	2,192	1975 consolidated profit = 30.2 MFL for 1975.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	418 - 296	341.80	338 - 334	5	5.5	22.02 - 29.27 - 73.91c	1,497	Convertible 1976 for 11 bonds 117.5 MF at 9.50%.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	180.80 - 165	173.80	173 - 170.20	7 a	3.2	— 26.94c - —	2,806	75.5% of Cavenham Ltd's share by group.
IMETAL	Mining	94.10 - 70.50	79.20	77 - 77.40	4	4.4	17.97 - 2.44 - 21.57c	7,944	76 consolidated results = (vs. 25 MF in 1975).
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverages	451.50 - 268	385.50	384 - 349	28	2.2	17.84c - 5.71c - 12.87c	3,157	1976 group net profit = 484 18.03 MF in 1975.
NORD (Compagnie du)...	Holding	22.10 - 17.30	17.05	18.50 - 18	10	8.8	9.18 - 0.25 - 1.72	13,284	Banque Rothschild's 22% net income its consolidated profits (same as 1975).
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin.)	75 - 63	64.10	66 - 64.35	10	9.4	6.32 - 10.76 - 6.24	2,825	1976 net dividend proposed
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM.	Chem. mln	83 - 62.10	75.70	75 - 74.20	10	6.6	19.50 - 6.20 - 6.00c	20,162	76 consol. cash flow = 14 vs. 29.4 MF in 75 (+140%).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holdings	372.50 - 201	206	227.50 - 221	2	3.3	38.34 - 54.71 - 137.96c	9,420	Peugeot Cars '76 net consol. flow = 1,445.6 MF (+105% vs. 1975).
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	89.50 - 63.90	64.90	65 - 63.90	—	9.2	— — —	5,490	76 Group net consol. profit = Net div. of Fr. 4.
REDOUTE	Mail order	65 - 504	510	540 - 536	11	3.3	26.87 - 45.57 - 47.83c	954	76/77 net div. off. up 5.5% vs. Fr. 18 (vs. Fr. 15).
ROBOCO	Investm. Comp.	384 - 340.20	388.80	370 - 367.70	—	2.6	(not relevant)	22,572	For last 4 months '77, SMI shares issued (400,000) as bonus.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1918 - 1025	1570	1610 - 1505	30 a	1.7	71.76 - 73.76 - —	346	76/77 dividend at Fr. 36 Fr. 25 in 75/76.

(a) P/E calculated on '75 earnings, all others on '76.

(b) Tax profit not included.

C Consolidated.



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*These bonds have been offered and sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.*



**I.U. OVERSEAS FINANCE N.V.**

*(incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands Antilles)*

**U.S. \$35,000,000 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Guaranteed Bonds due 1987**

**Interest payable annually on 1st July**

Payment of principal, premium (if any) and interest is unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by

**IU INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION**  
(incorporated with limited liability in the State of Maryland, U.S.A.)

(incorporated with limited liability in the State of Maryland, U.S.A.)

**Hambros Bank Limited**

**S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.**

## Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

**Credit Suisse White Weld Limited**

**Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale**

Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.	A. E. Ames & Co. Limited	Amex Bank Limited	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Andresens Bank A/S
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.	Limited	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banca del Gottrardo
Banca della Svizzera Italiana	Banco di Roma	Bank of America International	Bank Julius Baer International Limited	The Bank of Bermuda
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Buegger (Overseas) Limited	Bank Len International Limited	Bank Mees & Hope N.V.	The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.	
Bankers Trust International Limited	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.		Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	
Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.		Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez	
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Nationale de Paris		Banque de Neufzig, Schlumberger, Mallet	
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg	Banque Rothschild	Banque Worms	Baring Brothers & Co., Limited	Bayerische Vereinsbank
Bergen Bank Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	Bureau Fry Limited	James Capel & Co.	Chase Manhattan	Christiansen Bank og Kreditvesen
Citicorp International Group	Commerzbank Aktien-Gesellschaft		Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwritten) S.A.	
Compagnie Marseillaise de Banques	Continental Illinois Limited	County Bank	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Credit Commercial de France
Crédit Lyonnais	Daiwa Europe N.V.	Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers	Den Danske Bank af 1871 A/S	Den norske Creditbank
Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunalbank — Domestic Securities Limited	Deutsche Bank AG	Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank	Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	
	Dresdner Bank Corporation	Dresdner Bank Aktien-Gesellschaft	Dyrel Børnham Lambert Incorporated	
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktien-Gesellschaft	Euromobiliare S.p.A. Compagnie Europea Interbancaria	Europæan Banking Company Limited	Robert Fleming & Co. Limited	Gefira International Limited
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktien-Gesellschaft	Green Shields Incorporated	Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois	Hambo-Mitsui Limited	
Hambo Pacific Limited	Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited	HPI Samuel & Co. Limited	E. F. Hutton & Co. N.V.	IKB International Limited
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino		Kidder, Peabody International Limited	Kjebenhavns Handelsbank	Kreditbank N.V.
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgergoise		Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International	Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited	Lazard Frères et Cie
Lloyds Bank International Limited	London & Continental Bankers Limited	Manufacturers' Hanover Limited	McLeod, Young & Wier International Limited	
Merrill Lynch International & Co.	Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited	Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited	Morgan Guaranty and Partners Limited	
Morgan Stanley International	Nederlandse Middestandsbank N.V.	Nesbitt, Thomson Limited	The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.	
Nomura Europe N.V.	Nordic Bank Limited	Oriental Bank Limited	PfKbank	Postpantki
Privatbanken Aktien-Gesellschaft	N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited	Salomon Brothers International Limited	Scandinavian Bank Limited	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated	Société Bancaire Barclays Germans S.A.	Société Générale
Société Générale de Banques S.A.	Sparbankernas Bank	Strauss, Turnbull & Co.	Sundsvallsbanken	Svenska Handelsbanken
Suisse Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited	Union Bank of Finland Limited	United Overseas Bank S.A. Germans	Vereins- und Westbank Aktien-Gesellschaft	J. Vontobel & Co.
M. W. Warburg, Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.	Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.	Wood Gundy	Yamachi International (Europe)	

June 2007



## U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

COPPER				
30,000 lbs., cents per lb.				
Mar	217.50	223.50	217.50	222.50 +1.50
Apr	217.00	222.00	216.50	221.50 +1.25
May	183.50	190.00	185.00	189.50 +1.45
Jun	183.50	190.00	185.00	189.50 +1.45
Jul	171.75	171.75	171.75	172.00 +1.40
Sales: 1,275				
c-selling				
6721 352pdd				
COPPER				
25,000 lbs., cents per lb.				
Mar	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Apr	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
May	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Jun	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Jul	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Aug	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Sep	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Oct	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Nov	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Dec	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Jan	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Feb	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Mar	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Apr	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
May	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Jun	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Jul	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Aug	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Sep	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Oct	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Nov	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Dec	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Jan	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Feb	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Mar	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Apr	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
May	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Jun	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Jul	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Aug	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Sep	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Oct	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Nov	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Dec	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Jan	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Feb	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Mar	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Apr	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
May	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Jun	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Jul	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Aug	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Sep	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Oct	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Nov	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Dec	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Jan	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Feb	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Mar	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Apr	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
May	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Jun	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Jul	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Aug	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Sep	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Oct	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Nov	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Dec	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Jan	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Feb	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Mar	56.40	57.80	56.20	57.80
Apr	56.40	57.80	56.20	5

[illegible]

London Commodity		July 21, 1977		
High	Low	Close		
		(Sd-Asst)		
<b>UGAR</b>				
1064	104.50	105.25-106.50	106	10
112.25	109.50	112.30-112.50	112	10
117.25	114.25	117.20-117.20	117	10
121.25	118.25	121.20-121.20	121	10
124.25	122.75	124.20-124.20	124	10
126.25	125.75	126.20-126.20	126	10
128.25	127.75	128.20-128.20	128	10
130.25	129.75	130.20-130.75	130	10
L 1.642				
<b>COCOA</b>				
3145	30350	31220	3125	31
2995	29715	29920	2995	29
2945	29280	29280	29280	29
2625	2600	2620	2620	26
2625	2600	2625-2625	2625	26
No trade				
2389	2389	2389-2389	2389	23
S: 3.647				
<b>COFFEE</b>				
2120	2110	2125	2150	21
2010	2070	2115	2110	20
1920	1960	1990	1995	19
1860	1875	1875	1915	18
1860	1875	1875	1875	18
1940	1890	1880	1885	2
1940	1890	1880	1890	2
S: 4.702				

Paris Commodities			
	High	Low	Close (8:15 A)
SUGAR			
	910	890	895- 890-
	922	900	915- 917-
	967	975	968- 965- 955- 957- 950- 1,010- 1,010-1
		1,010	
COCA			
	2,440	2,575	2,680-
	2,315	2,253	2,605- 2,286- 2,100-

Market Summary	
NYSE Most Active	
July 21, 1977	
(4 p.m. closing prices)	
	Sales
Alcoa	377,200
Golden Pct.	377,100
Oil	323,700
Oil, Ohio	297,700
Kodak	282,800
Gen. Inc.	280,400
Unkinl Mt.	247,800
Shurp	231,400
Ion Sim	229,400
Amgen	215,700
Mc	215,700
AmCa Ed	207,700
Veilers	200,000
LD: Exp	199,700
Amkr	197,300
	Total

erica	61
lined	76
changed	6
al issues	18
1977 highs	1
1977 lows	1

### Dow Jones Aves

	Open	High	Low	Close
Ind	921.52	926.20	914.67	915.00
Trn	239.38	240.89	237.29	238.00
Stk	318.67	318.96	317.97	318.00
Utt	115.54	116.08	315.18	115.00

### Standard & Po

	High	Low	Close
ustrials	112.30	110.84	111.00
ilities	57.85	57.23	57.50
ance	12.46	12.27	12.25
nsportation	14.93	14.72	14.75
omposite	102.19	100.85	101.00

### NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close
--	------	-----	-------

Prices	22.75	22.75
Balance	58.48	58.35

### Add-Lot Trading

	Shares	Buy	Sell
20	156,401	1	1
19	173,529	2	1
18	198,847	3	1
17	184,745	3	1
16	146,712	3	1

These totals are included in the above totals.

### American Most A

	Sales
202,460	
Master Cp	57,480
Western In	64,380
W E 8.20p	53,700
icky Ind	47,700
ser OH	63,320
E 8.20p	43,500
Grp W	19,100
	28,300

American Stock Index:		Close
High	Low	123.45
49	122.98	

## Thursday's New Highs and

NEW HIGHS	
HLI pt	Herman Int
Stons	Hosp Int
Stand	Int Am
Auto	Host Int
Idge M	Hubbard RI
us Int	4-1 and 7-1
Int Sys	Hubbard RI
Kindy of	Incipia PwL
Stand	Hel 1.44pt
Inc	JerCo 8.12pt
8.12pt	JerCo 7.82pt
Rub	Cal Cmc
Int	KaisC 2.30pt
4.20pt	Kanbascv

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Ud	BarPrast n	17
re Alige	Newmont	18
CSF	NorAm Phil	19
Klin Mi		20

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**Market Close**  
 All stock exchanges are closed in Belgium in the National Day in

1000

Trial	Control (n = 10)	MCI (n = 10)	AD (n = 10)
1	95	85	75
2	95	85	75
3	95	80	70
4	95	75	65
5	95	75	65

(2) Divided, however, that if a fractional share shall be the total of such fractional share shall be required.  
 (3) Issue price: ¥50 per share: 1 required.  
 (4) Method of allotment: To the June 30 (Thursday), 1977, that at the rate of 0.1 share to one, however, that any fractional share from such allotment shall be required to be distributed as fractional shares in proportional shares.  
 (5) Starting date for accrual of for accrual of dividends on new shares.  
 (6) Other matters required for the determination by the Board to be held hereafter.

**Notice of Resolution**

**African Gold Shares**  
 "Quotes in dollars do not include London dollar premium."

**INC.**

that the following resolutions of new shares at the meeting of the Company held on April 1, 1964:

the public offering: issued, par value common stock, the face value.

Paris Commodities			
	High	Low	Close (1916-17)
SUGAR			
	910	890	895-1/2
	922	900	914
	967	975	917-1/2
			968-1/2
			985-1/2
			995-1/2
			1,000-1/2
	1,910		1,910-1/2
COCA			
	2,440	2,575	2,680-1/2
	2,315	2,253	2,405-1/2
			2,296-1/2
			2,100-1/2

Market Summary	
NYSE Most Active	
July 21, 1977	
(4 p.m. closing prices)	
	Sales
Alcoa	377,200
Golden Pct.	377,100
Oil	323,700
Oil, Ohio	297,700
Kodak	282,800
Gen. Inc.	280,400
Unkinl Mt.	247,800
Shurp	231,400
Ion Sim	229,400
Amgen	215,700
Mc	215,700
AmCa Ed	207,700
Veilers	200,000
LD: Exp	199,700
Amkr	197,300
	Total

erica	61
lined	76
changed	6
al issues	18
1977 highs	1
1977 lows	1

### Dow Jones Aves

	Open	High	Low	Close
Ind	921.52	926.20	914.67	915.00
Trn	239.38	240.89	237.29	238.00
Stk	318.67	318.96	317.97	318.00
Utt	115.54	116.08	315.18	115.00

### Standard & Po

	High	Low	Close
ustrials	112.30	110.84	111.00
ilities	57.85	57.23	57.50
ance	12.46	12.27	12.25
nsportation	14.93	14.72	14.75
omposite	102.19	100.85	101.00

### NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close
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Prices	22.75	22.75
Balance	58.48	58.35

### Add-Lot Trading

	Shares	Buy	Sell
20	156,401	1	1
19	173,529	2	1
18	198,847	3	1
17	184,745	3	1
16	146,712	3	1

These totals are included in the above totals.

### American Most A

	Sales
202,460	
Master Cp	57,480
Western In	64,380
W E 8.20p	53,700
icky Ind	47,700
ser OH	63,320
E 8.20p	43,500
Grp W	19,100
	28,300

American Stock Index:		Close
High	Low	123.45
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## Thursday's New Highs and

NEW HIGHS	
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Stons	Hosp Int
Stand	Int Am
Auto	Host Int
Idge M	Hubbard RI
us Int	4-1 and 7-1
Int Sys	Hubbard RI
Kindy of	Incipia PwL
Stand	Hel 1.44pt
Inc	JerCo 8.12pt
8.12pt	JerCo 7.82pt
Rub	Cal Cmc
Int	KaisC 2.30pt
4.20pt	Kanbascv

[illegible]

Ud	BarPrast n	17
re Alige	Newmont	18
CSF	NorAm Phil	19
Klin Mi		20

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**Market Close**  
 All stock exchanges are closed in Belgium in the National Day in

Canon Inc.

Canon Inc.



هذه امانة الاصل

— 1977 — Stocks and Bonds									
High. Low.		High. Low.		High. Low.		High. Low.		High. Low.	
P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.	
High. Low.		High. Low.		High. Low.		High. Low.		High. Low.	
P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.	
High. Low.		High. Low.		High. Low.		High. Low.		High. Low.	
P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.	
High. Low.		High. Low.		High. Low.		High. Low.		High. Low.	
P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.	
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P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.	
High. Low.		High. Low.		High. Low.		High. Low.		High. Low.	
P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.		P/E 100s.	
High									

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates									
	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling					
1 M.	2 1/8-2 3/8	2 1/8-2 3/8	2 1/8-2 3/8	2 1/8-2 3/8					
3 M.	2 1/8-2 3/8	2 1/8-2 3/8	2 1/8-2 3/8	2 1/8-2 3/8					
6 M.	2 1/8-2 3/8	2 1/8-2 3/8	2 1/8-2 3/8	2 1/8-2 3/8					
1 Y.	2 1/8-2 3/8	2 1/8-2 3/8	2 1/8-2 3/8	2 1/8-2 3/8					
International Stock Indexes									
	Dollar	Prev.	High	Low					
U.S.	2,100	2,090	2,110	2,080					
U.K.	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
France	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Germany	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Italy	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Spain	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Japan	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
India	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
China	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
South Africa	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Argentina	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Colombia	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Peru	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Venezuela	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Chile	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Brazil	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Uruguay	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Paraguay	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Ecuador	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Costa Rica	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Panama	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Honduras	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Guatemala	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
El Salvador	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Nicaragua	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Haiti	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Dominican Republic	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Jamaica	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Trinidad and Tobago	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
Grenada	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
St. Lucia	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
St. Kitts and Nevis	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
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French Polynesia	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
French Guiana	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
French Sahara	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
French West Africa	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
French Equatorial Africa	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
French Congo	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
French Chad	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
French Cameroon	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
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French Upper Volta	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					
French Benin	1,100	1,090	1,110	1,080					

European Gold Markets										(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)		
										Mod.	Long Conv.	
	July 21, 1977									Previous		
		Open	Close	N.C.						Yesterday		
London		144.20	144.06	-0.10								
Paris		142.75	142.125	-0.75								
Amsterdam		130.20	129.72	-0.19								
Frankfurt		142.70	143.12	0.42								
Zurich		143.20	143.10	-0.10								
Stockholm		142.70	142.70	0.00								
Oslo		142.70	142.70	0.00								
Copenhagen		142.70	142.70	0.00								
Geneva		142.70	142.70	0.00								
Basel		142.70	142.70	0.00								
Brussels		142.70	142.70	0.00								
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Marine	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																							
Electric	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Energy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Gas	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Oil	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Water	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97			

## Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!







# Back in the Pack, an Englishman Toils in the Tour

By Samuel Abt

L'ALPE D'HUEZ, France (UPI)—At a middling age, 37, Barry Hoban is a mid-level cyclist, neither a star nor simply another body bent over a bicycle at the tail end of the pack. But today, he ranks 44th overall in the original field of 100 cyclists who started the Tour de France road race July 1.

Hoban, one of the few Englishmen who ride regularly on the Continent, is nowhere near contention for any championship in the Tour. But he was also never in danger of being among the 30 men eliminated this week because they trailed so absolutely.

With 14 years' experience as a professional cyclist, Hoban is well-placed to discuss the rigors and routines of the three-week endurance test, which ends in Paris on Sunday.

This is his 11th Tour de France, a formidable number, and he said in an interview here that he had surprised himself by his showing.

"I had a bad operation last winter, in December, 1976, and for two months I was immobile," he said. "I lost a month of training in January and I'm not in the shape the others are, so I'm actually quite pleased with what I've done here."

What he has done is nothing flashy: a few finishes among the leaders in some of the race's 22 stages, winning a few points for his team, Miko-Mercier, and for himself in some of the voluminous categories of special awards.

"I ride the Tour to win stages," explained Hoban, a sprinter. "I don't worry about my overall standing. My best finish was 32nd in 1968. Usually I run about 65th, but it doesn't matter if your business is to win stages." He has won eight stages in 11 years, with his other major victories first place in the 1966 Grand Prix of Frankfurt and second place in the 1967 Paris-Tours race.

Exposure in the Tour de France is important to a professional cyclist because part of each day's stage is shown on Eurovision, the European television pool, and written about ceaselessly in newspapers throughout France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain and West Ger-

many, where the rest of the year's major races are run.

"A rider's manager can get him plenty of work if the rider is well known," Hoban said. "And that's where the money is, in the other appearances."

"If you win a stage here, that's worth 3,500 francs (about \$700) but it goes into the team kitty, to be shared out. The team's a team, see. Even most of the top riders turn all their winnings in the Tour de France into the kitty. But then the day after the Tour ends, they're off to another appearance and that's the money they keep."

"Do well here and they want you all over Europe. Do badly here and you're out of work for a while. Luckily, I usually manage to do well enough."

Hoban was unwilling to discuss the average rider's earnings, saying that they varied too widely, but pointed out that a team contract was "just bread and butter money."

## Prospects for Work

"If you've got that," he said, "you'll never starve, but you'll live too well either. What you need is to be invited to the other races."

He started racing as an amateur in England in 1953, when he was 15 years old. "My father used to race as an amateur. He wasn't very good but he enjoyed it. There were always lots of cyclists around the house and I began using them."

## Champion of England

"We lived a bit outside Wakefield in England and I first began racing at school. Then I entered amateur races and was three times champion of England."

"But Europe's the only place to be if you're a cyclist, so I came over here and raced as a semi-pro. I won 36 races and turned professional with Mercier. I've been a professional 14 years, 12 of them with the Mercier team."

In the Tour de France, each team is allowed 10 members at the start. The ideal team, Hoban said, comprised a leader—the star—a reserve leader, three good climbers, two sprinters and three "team-mates."

"They're neither exceptional sprinters

nor exceptional climbers, but they can do both. What they mostly do is help out the leader and reserve leader. I'm a sprinter myself but I try also to help out."

The way they help is by riding with the leader and shielding him from the wind, pulling him along meanwhile in the slipstream from the helper's bicycle.

"Normal people don't seem to know that there's always a wind blowing," Hoban said. "You ride alongside a man and you're saving him having to fight that wind. A good rider uses only 60 per cent of his energy with a guide. You take him up a hill and he's got something left to attack with."

"Even though I say it myself, I get the maximum out of myself by using my guide. It's experience that I offer. I know even the others with advice."

Hoban said that the major factor in winning was conditioning. "If you're a professional cyclist, you must bear it in mind at all times, especially in the off-season."

The road season ends in late September or early October. Some cyclists, Hoban said, then participate well into November in six-day races on indoor tracks, races, he said, that Europeans call "American" or "Madison" because they began in Madison Square Garden.

After a layoff in part of November and December, Hoban continued, he started "back training" in January. Although some riders wait until February, Hoban said he goes to the south of France for training races with his team. In early March start what he called "the real races."

"Sometimes you begin immediately, sometimes you go home for a while. It depends on your program, worked out with your team manager."

Discussing training, he said that "each program you add in the winter takes a lot of kilometers to get rid of: to lose a kilo needs 1,000 kilometers of training."

## We Burn It Up

"We eat as natural as possible," he continued. A typical breakfast on the Tour or France includes tea, boiled eggs and marmalade ham to start. "We have a little bread because with the amount of energy

we use, we burn it up." Then, he said, the riders might have rice or spaghetti, steak and finally cheese.

"The only cheeses we're allowed are Pyrenean and Tomme de Savoie, the two most natural cheeses still produced in France. In the old days, it took 40 days to produce a Camembert, today it's done overnight."

"Certain foods create too much acid, fruit especially. It's also easy to eat too much fruit and create a dysentery, so we stay away from fruit." After breakfast, he said, the cyclists relax for an hour, "then we get into our work clothes."

Lunch is a plastic bag of sweet food—cane, for example, and rice mixed with eggs—taken on the fly during the race. Dinner is a big meal. "I lost 4 kilos today," Hoban said after a demanding Alpine stage, "and I finished hungry."

"We start with soup and follow on with raw vegetables. Then we have a fish and then the main meal. Tonight it was chicken with mashed potatoes and spinach. Then cheese or yogurt. We drink only water—a lot of other drinks ferment—or herb tea."

"A cyclist tries to average eight hours' sleep a night, which isn't always easy if his hotel is close to the highway. Usually you fall off to sleep quickly, but sometimes, especially if you've a lot to think about after that day's race, it's difficult."

## Opportunities in Business

How long does Hoban hope to continue? "I'd like to race next year," he said. "But there are one or two opportunities in business I'll have to weigh this winter. Age doesn't have that much to do with it. My best year I was 34 years old."

Hoban, who lives in Ghent, Belgium, is married and has three daughters, ages 15, 14 and 5. Although he is away from home for weeks at a time, he said that his family understands.

"A professional cyclist with a wife who complains about his traveling wouldn't be a professional for long. His condition would suffer."

And how does he feel about his work? "It's so hard, this job," he said, "that if you didn't like it, you wouldn't do it."



Barry Hoban during a time trial.

Barbara Bell

## Thévenet Holds Lead Over Kuiper

France, July 21 (UPI)—Three captured the first three places in the Tour de France today but their achievement set the overall standings. Thévenet of France, who leads all standings, only 8 seconds

ahead of Henrie Kuiper of the Netherlands, was content today to stay in the pack along with Kuiper and other well-placed participants.

Gerrit Knetemann won in 4 hours 20 minutes 17 seconds over the 106.5-mile stage. He was followed by Cees Bal in 4:20:18 and Gerben Karstens in 4:20:13.

has been a suggestion that the 1984 Olympics almost going for Montreal should bid for it. It has all the facilities now, and

it could use the business. But no.

'It will be a long time before Montreal

bids for an Olympic Games again,'

said Mayor Jean Drapeau.

## After Olympics, Montreal Wants to Forget...

July 21 (Reuters).—The anniversary of this billion-dollar Olympic bid is not being asked in any happy memories of the color, the visitors and the successes are lost in the 1987 before citizens their \$300-million cost. For the next city owners will be marked "Special" This amounts, at to as much as a increase in property tax and income from

as testimony, right in the city center, to the over-ambition of politicians, businessmen and construction workers.

French architect Roger Taillibert's design had called for a 500-foot-high tower leaning over the Olympic Stadium. Its main purpose would have been to house a parachute-like roof, retracted in fine weather but lowered for rain and snow.

Because of repeated construction disputes, the tower was not finished in time for the Games. There would be plenty of time for that afterward, the politicians said.

The estimated cost of completion is \$140 million—on top of the \$141 billion already poured into that and other installations. Now, having visited four other stadiums with retractable roofs in the United States, Quebec provincial officials have decided

that it is not worth adding one to the Montreal stadium. So the dream of giving the city a means to compete with, say, the climate of Houston, is gone.

Sports fans will continue to cross their fingers every spring that snowstorms will not delay the start of the baseball season. They will remain at the mercy of violent summer thunderstorms, and at football matches the only defense against the chill November winds will be the traditional flask of rum.

Claude Charbon, Quebec minister for sport, has little sympathy. He said the annual cost of running the complex is \$10.5 million. Income is only \$4 million. The taxpayer supports the deficit.

"It is a monstrous heritage, born of outrageous expense, socially unjustified and economically unrealistic," he said.

The sports fans' discomfort will be nothing compared to that of contractors who were involved in Olympic construction, for provincial Premier René Lévesque has now ordered a judicial inquiry to find out why the Games cost five times their original estimate.

There is a suspicion that such an inquiry will be used by the Parti Québécois government to discredit its political opponents—including Mayor Jean Drapeau, the man responsible for bringing the Olympics to Montreal.

And there has been a suggestion that with the 1984 Olympics almost going begging, the city should bid for them. It has all the facilities now, and it could use the business. But no.

"It will be a long time before Montreal bids for an Olympic Games again," said the mayor.

## ...But N.Y.C. Is Thinking About 1984 Games

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—A one-month feasibility study shows it would cost New York City \$225 million to stage the 1984 Summer Olympics, \$224 million more than would be raised in revenues from the Games.

However, Richard Ravitch, director of the New York Olympic Study Project, expressed confidence that the federal government would make up the difference. He said that was the "critical question."

"It is safe to assume that the federal government will not let

Olympic activity go on in the city without adequate resources," he said.

He added: "The Games would be a tremendous boost to the city and a healthy shot in the arm for the construction and tourism industries, if it is fiscally prudent."

Ravitch spoke at a news conference after releasing the preliminary results of the \$400,000 study.

The project's proposal contains a design for conversion of Shea Stadium to accommodate more than 90,000 spectators for track and

field events, and recommends locations for the 21 Olympic events.

Most events would be located in the Manhattan-Queens area, with others taking place in the three remaining boroughs, and in Long Island, Westchester County and New Jersey's Meadowlands complex.

Ravitch said that no international cities had expressed interest in the Games, and of the U.S. cities that were interested, "Los Angeles is the only real competition that New York has."

field events, and recommends locations for the 21 Olympic events.

Most events would be located in the Manhattan-Queens area, with others taking place in the three remaining boroughs, and in Long Island, Westchester County and New Jersey's Meadowlands complex.

Ravitch said that no international cities had expressed interest in the Games, and of the U.S. cities that were interested, "Los Angeles is the only real competition that New York has."

## Sh Soccer Players Warn of Strike Over Contract Dispute

July 21 (AP)—International soccer players warning a strike that the opening of the season in a month, a member of Paris to head off the

demand an end to setup which binds clubs even after it is finished.

league rules, they another team union, has been legally id clubs refuse to

secretary of the "footballers' Association," said: "We ed the machinery, s, and it leaves us alive but to go to inform them of the take whatever ac- sider necessary to see."

by Clubs have long cam- change in the rules. s they talked with s and thought they going to win the

nth, at the league's s, the clubs refus- anything. the English League attracts lasting one. When a contract ar a player or his sh to renew it, the wait until the club at a transfer deal

as between clubs

ing them to a point at which they attract national attention, and then selling them to a bigger and richer club.

Italian Player Refuses Trade CAGLIARI, Sardinia, July 21 (AP)—Pietro Viridis, a 20-year-old soccer player, has become a hero for Sardinian fans—and a headache for Italy's wealthiest team, league champion Juventus of Turin.

Viridis, a forward for Second Division team Cagliari, has rejected the season's largest offer, to transfer to Juventus, for sentimental reasons. He told Juventus he preferred to remain in his native Sardinia, even at the risk of spoiling a brilliant and lucrative soccer career.

Cagliari, facing financial troubles, had accepted nearly \$1 million plus the transfer to the

Sardinian team of two Juventus players, valued at about \$1 million for Viridis.

But neither Juventus, owned by the automaker Fiat, nor Cagliari counted on Viridis's will to stay in Sardinia. "To play with Cagliari and help my team to gain a place in the major league next season."

Milan's conservative newspaper Il Giornale Nuovo, devoted an editorial to the "Viridis case," calling it "another dreary story of Italian soccer, a transfer made by moguls in the shadows of an unaware, rising, young star."

## Giles Expecting to Go To Dublin Soccer Club

DUBLIN, July 21 (UPI)—Ireland's national soccer team player-manager, Johnny Giles, said yesterday that he is to become manager and executive director of the Shamrock Rovers team in Dublin.

Giles, 36, who quit as manager of England's West Bromwich Albion club at the end of the season, said he would continue his playing career with his new club. He was earlier tipped as a successor to the sacked Manchester United and is highly regarded in the soccer world for his tactical skill.



Bobby Locke, at the Engadine Golf Club.

BADRUITS PALACE HOTEL ST. MORITZ Season until early September.

## Cauten Is Still Riding Winners At Belmont

NEW YORK, July 21 (UPI)—Steve Cauten rode three more winners at Belmont Park yesterday.

The 17-year-old jockey won first with Itamasa, who scored by eight lengths in the fourth race and paid \$18.50. He took the fifth with Very Distinguished, the \$3.80 favorite. The judges gave him a lift in the sixth when, after Nurse Chaser, ridden by Jose Amy, had held off Cauten's mount, Short Memory, by a narrow margin, the stewards reversed the finish. They ruled that Nurse Chaser had impeded Short Memory earlier in the six-furlong race.

## Thursday's Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Cleveland at Boston, 2, day-night.  
Milwaukee at New York, 2, twilight.  
Kansas City at Detroit, 2.  
California at Minnesota, 2.  
Oakland at Seattle, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE  
Atlanta at Chicago, 2.  
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, 2.  
Houston at St. Louis, 2.  
New York at San Diego, 2.  
Montreal at Los Angeles, 2.  
Philadelphia at San Francisco, 2.

## Yacht Enterprise Puts Rival on Defensive

By William N. Wallace

NEWPORT, R.I., July 21 (UPI).

The waiting for Enterprise to do something spectacular at the America's Cup trials ended yesterday when the most expensive yacht in the 107-year history of this competition trounced Courageous twice and evened some scores.

The outcome turned around the character of these observation trials, which have another week to run, and put Courageous on the defensive. She had won 12 of her first 13 races, nine out of 10 in the preliminary trials in June, but several sevens have been turning against Ted Turner and his crew lately.

One victory was given to Enterprise through disqualification in an earlier race, a second on account of a breakdown Tuesday and then there were the two convincing defeats yesterday, by 2 minutes 46 seconds and 1:24. Lo-well North and his brain trust aboard the \$15.5-million Enterprise had been guilty of a lot of minor mistakes and misjudgments. But they made none yesterday while the Turner gang, heretofore almost error-proof, sailed to a lot of wrong places.

So the scores now are 12-5 in victories and losses for Courageous: 9-3 for Enterprise and 3-10 for Independence, which was idle yesterday.

To head competition the Courageous-Enterprise score is now 6-5 for Courageous, and Enterprise has taken the last four decisions by protest, breakdown or sheer sailing skill. The skill applied yesterday.

It had taken the crew over a month since these trials began to get the complex Enterprise cranked up. North said yesterday that he had "boat speed" for the first time, meaning that Enterprise simply went faster than her rival.

"If you're faster, your tactics look good," said North. The conditions were tricky. The wind was light, six knots mostly, and the sea flat, which may have helped the Californians from San Diego, North and the upwind helmsman, Malin Burnham, who seemed to have trouble earlier with the difficult wave chop of Rhode Island Sound.

The wind moved too, south-west to west and back to south-west, and Turner guessed wrong about the shifts, especially in the

first race, when he lost an early lead on the opening windward leg. It was the first windward lead Courageous had lost this summer.

Turner failed to cover the foe, or covered too loosely, which had been North's habit in previous races. And on the last leg of the second race Courageous botched a spinaker set and it cost her dearly.

Enterprise switched mainsails, setting aside the one using the tan Kevlar fabric and which some alleged experts described as too stiff, "like a sheet of plywood."

Sensitive about the sails he makes in consultation with Ted Hood of the Independence—Courageous combine, North would not acknowledge that a different mainsail helped. But he did say, "We'll stick with this one for now."

Atkinson's blow gave Swann a consolation. "I think he's an outstanding defensive back. A number of clubs would be very interested to have Atkinson."

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